PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,827.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th „	PERSIA	7951	......	..
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th „	EGYPT	7912	......	..
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
30th* „	MANTUA	11300	......	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	......	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th „	MALWA	10,883	......	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
26th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th „	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd „	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	7951	......	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	25th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 16th Sept.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 17th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
AFRICA	2,037	Mon. 20th Sept.	2 p. m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 20th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 25th Septs.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

14th September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,588	Combin	30th Sept. 1909
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,588	Combin	17th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigatione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LOMBARDIA	5,000	Fileti	15th Sept. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900 *	„ 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	15th Nov. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued. Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 89 Hornby Road.

COUTTS & CO., BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
London
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States,)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chie Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ......Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „	15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES, 1909.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THE SEASON.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOUCLARS. Subjective yield of View 40 deg.	No. 20 Rs. 98. Cash Rs. 88. Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× No. 30 Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 99. Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81× No. 40 Rs. 146. Cash Rs. 130-8. Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×
GOERZ TRIEDER PAGOR.	These glasses possess the greatest power yet obtained in Binoculars the same size. A Telescope in Opera Glass form. Power 6×, weight 10 oz, Price Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100. Power 8×, weight 10¼ oz., Price Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110. Power 10×, weight 11½ oz., Price Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.
MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.	This glass compares favourably in optical and mechanical construction with the best. London made throughout and sold in London retail at £5-5. Power 8×, Price Rs. 78. Cash Rs. 70.
"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.	A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Price Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
THE "VELDT" BINOCULARS.	Field, Marine or Theatre. Price Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES AND BILLIARD ACCESSORIES.

BILLIARDS

THE NEW PATENT Automatic BALL RETURNER NOW IN STOCK.

We hold the LARGEST STOCK of BILLIARD TABLES and Accessories, OUT OF LONDON.

Billiard Balls and Cues, our Specialities.

We Supply our No. 1 Design Billiard Table in solid Mahogany, fitted with all the latest improvements, including all accessories and fittings for the Billiard Game only. Packed Free.

Delivered on Rails for Rs. 1,317.

Price List and Estimates for all designs of Billiard Tables and Accessories Free.

JOHN ROBERT CO., LD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
75, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at
MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

Quality may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN," KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACE SPECIALS ON WEDNESDAY, 15th of September, 1909.

AS there are no BOOKINGS for the 1st Class RACE SPECIAL on WEDNESDAY the 15th September, 1909, that train will not RUN on that day. The 2nd Class RACE SPECIAL will RUN to the usual timings of the 1st Class Special leaving Victoria Terminus at 11-45 and on the return journey leaving Poona at 19-30.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th September, 1909.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE at Karachi, 5,000 to 6,000 EMPTY WOODEN BARRELS, originally imported with Axle Oil. Casks may be inspected at the General Stores Yard, Karachi. Any reasonable offer for the whole lot or any number not less than 500 will be considered.

by Order.
MILKI RAM.
Officiating Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, N. W. Railway.
Lahore, dated September 4-9-1909.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 16th day of September, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the office of the Undersigned at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Company are requested to attend.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1909.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHHAGANLAL VALCHAND and MANILAL CHHAGANLAL, have AGREED to SELL to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or part of the Pension and tax tenure known as Ambranna Oart with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2321 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 299, New No. 2034, Old Survey No. 543, and New Survey No. 7843, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1321, 1322 (1), 1322 (2) and 1323, Street Nos. 1, 2, 2A and 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Anna Moreshwar Kunte and Madhavrao Chimnajee Apte and beyond that by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of L. M. De Souza, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Madhavji, and on or towards the West by the property of Boccarro and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and their tenants.

WADIA, GHANDY and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Oriental Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th September, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 624 of 1908.

SHIVNATH ASSAWA and Another ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS and Others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and building erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Harkness Hill Road, on the South partly by a public passage and partly by property of Jetha Doongersey, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by other property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam, deceased, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21 A, 2224, New Survey No. 7210, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3231, and Street No. 6.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort, on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment two thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly forming a portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, belong to the said Chaturbhuj Govindjee, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhadas and Nagindas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the late Callaindas Kirparam, on or towards, the South and East by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the West by a passage two feet in width, separating the said hereditaments and premises now in description from the remaining portion of the said vacant piece of land belonging to the said Chatoorbhuj Govindjee of which they formerly formed a part and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No D 2718, Old Survey No. 1-7255, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3153, 3158 and 3160, and Street Nos. 14, 22 and 24.

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards forty-three of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—On the North, South and East by other property of the said purchasers Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No, 21, A/24, A/22, and New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3232, and Street No. D 8 and 10.

N.B.—The three plots above described now form one piece of land admeasuring 2,014 square yards or thereabouts, whereon is standing a bungalow with outhouses bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3258 and 3160, Street Nos. 6 D, 3, 10, 14, 22 and 24, and the said land and bungalow were till recently in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st and 2nd Defendants and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.

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THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "OLYMPIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank, will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st Instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

NOTICE.

FROM the 10th instant and during my absence on leave, I have AUTHORIZED Mr D. OLIVA and Mr. G. TIMOSCI, to SIGN JOINTLY all Cheques and Drafts, and severally all bills of Lading on behalf of this Agency.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

THE ORIENTAL DAIRY.

(UNDER DIRECT MUNICIPAL CONTROL.)

THE ABOVE DAIRY is prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of PURE MILK from the 1st September next. This Dairy, including the Cattle Stables, is under direct supervision and control of the Municipality, and the Milk is guaranteed pure; no water, powder or other substance will be found in it. Price per seer 3 annas 9 pies.

This Dairy will also SUPPLY PURE GHEE, from the same date. The Ghee will be absolutely pure, no fat, oil, water or other improper substance will be contained in it. Price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 per Bombay maund, according to quality.

Should any customer find any impurities in either the Milk or Ghee he will, upon proving the same to the Health Department of the Municipality receive his money back.

Orders can now be registered by the MANAGER, The Oriental Dairy, Hornby Road, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB
BLEND
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

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£6 or £7 per annum.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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PROGRAMME.

1. Prelude and Fugue in E Minor.........Bach
2. Andante ....Stainer
3. Song..........."The Worker".........Gounod
   Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
4. Andante................................ Haydn
   Meditation............................. Mailly
   Hymn 24................................ ...
5. Motett........ "Hear My Prayer" ...Mendelssohn
   Soprano Solo. MISS CLARA PROCTER.
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6. Voluntary "The War March of the Priests" Mendelssohn.

During the Singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
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Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY Ag. Manager.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Opened for Business in 1907.

CAPITAL:—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.

LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10: Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE

F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY.
P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

	Rs.
DE DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats...	1,150
Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats... ...	3,900
Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,500
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,200
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats	4,500
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats...	2,200
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	5,000

REO.—18 H. P. 1907 Pattern, 5 seated, complete with hood, lamps, etc. In exchange for single cylinder De-Dion 1908 pattern, 4 seated or for offers.

WANTED, Two small run about Cars of about 6 H. P.

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,300.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AND VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE. OF

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

Reputable
FURNITURE DEALERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
ON
SALE AND HIRE.
At Moderate Rates.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Bought up at good prices from Gentlemen going Home.
No. 36, Furniture Bazaar, Chukla, near Crawford Market.

KARIM MOOLJI & CO.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
37, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A Good Opportunity to Investors in Properties.

Hilly Pieces of Land at

Sale of Valuable Vacant a
Worli, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 397 of 1902.

Ramchunder Waman .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Vasoodeo Waman and others .... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made in the above Suit on the 26th day of March, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the following day and time.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th day of September, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All the lots will be sold in one lot and the Sale will be held at the Lot No. 1 premises.

1. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being a moiety of the batty field called or known by the name of Goecha Bhag situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,390 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 1:317, part of New Survey No. 2/3059 and bounded on or towards the East by the batty field of Loojoobai widow, on or towards the West by the moiety of Ramchandra Waman, and on or towards the South by the batty ground of Francis Kinece.

2. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Pension and tax tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Diwanchi Khar situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 925 square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/5196, and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Readymoney, on or towards the south by the batty ground of Bhikhoo Pandurang, on or towards the East by the batty ground of Ramchandra Rattanji and on or towards the West by Batty ground of Jambukar Malee.

3. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Marachi Chirotee situate at Worli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Collector's New No. 12191, New Survey No. 5/3097 and bounded on or towards the North, South and West by the batty ground of Bhasker Jaggannath and on or towards the East by the batty ground of Joram Govindji.

4. All that piece or parcel of New Salt Batty ground of Foras tenure being a moiety of the batty field called or known by the name of Babul Ganeshvala Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,651 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 12783 and 12199, and New Survey No. 1-3098 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Khushal Jaggannath, on or towards the East by the moiety of Ramchandra Waman and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Raghunath Damodar.

5. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Maracha Bhag, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2011 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 12095 and 12797 and New Survey Nos. 2-3100 and 3-3101 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Raghunath Damodar, on or towards the South and West by the batty ground of Khushal Jaggannath and on or towards the East by the batty ground of Gopal Janardhan.

6. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Pension and tax tenure, being the batty field called or known by the name of Jagoo Habaji vala Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1971 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6/3161 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Bhasker Worlikar, on or towards the East by the batty ground of Bhaskar Jaggannath, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Ganpat Janardhan, and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Ganpat Janardhan and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai.

7. All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Atiachi Khar situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 719 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12191, New Survey No. 6/3107 and bounded on or towards the North by the batty ground of Bhaskar Jaggannath, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Laxman Maneckji and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Ganpat Janardhan and Khushal Sadashiv.

8. All that piece or parcel of New salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty field called or known by the name of Simiacha Bhag, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 735 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12095, New Survey Nos. 4 and 3108 and bounded on or towards the East by the batty ground of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the batty ground of Anant Dadoba, and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Laxman Maneckji.

9. All those two pieces or parcels of new salt batty ground of Foras tenure being the batty fields called or known by the name of Khallachi Khachar and Tadlachi Chir, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 808 and 1,797 square yards or thereabouts respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 12225 and New Survey No. 3/3120 and bounded on or towards the North, South and East by the batty ground of Damodar Lakhmidas Mills and on or towards the West by the batty ground of Khushal Sadashiv.

10. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandary tenure being the hill or donger known as the Chokhandy Donger situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 3/3000 and bounded on or towards the North and West by the hilly ground of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai, on or towards the South by the hilly ground of Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the hilly ground of Readymoney.

11. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hill or donger known as Oondicha Donger situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3633 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-3313 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the hilly ground of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, on or towards the South by the hilly ground of Varjivandas Madhavdas and Janardhan Gopal and on or towards the West by hilly ground belonging to charity.

12. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hill or donger known as the Balathi Donger, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,316 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 2-3307 and bounded on or towards the North by the hilly ground of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the East and South by a passage and the hilly ground of Cowasji Ghadiali and on or towards the West by the hilly ground of Vithoba Harichandra.

13. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazendari tenure being the hill or donger known as the Darad Donger situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,378 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1-3332 and bounded on or towards the North by the hilly ground of Varjivandas Madhavdas, on or towards the East by the hilly ground of Jairam Govindji, on or towards the South by the hilly grounds of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai and Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the West by the hilly grounds of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai.

14. All that piece or parcel of hilly land or ground of Fazandari tenure being the hilly or donger known as Khaliachi Bhat, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts being part of the New Survey No. 3334, and bounded on or towards the North and West by a passage and the hilly ground of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, on or towards the East by the hilly ground of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai and on or towards the South by the hilly ground of Ramchandra Waman.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Salemahomed Cassum Nanji.

S. C. N. Bombay.—3828 3838—36 Delphin Filters. No. 10—I.
108 do. 10—II.
108 do. 19—III.
36 do. 10—IV.
18 do. 20—58. and 18.
18 do. 57—19—17.

On account of the concerned:—
1 Hammond typewriter.
One glass door show case, teak and blackwood bedsteads, sofas, etc.
6 cases railway tickets.
4 cases sodawater sparklets.
6 American antique clock, hour and half hour striking.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Marutti Street or Hanuman Lane within the Fort.

Under instructions from and by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bejonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali, the Mortgagor, and of the other parties concerning in the Mortgage hereafter mentioned Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the following days and time, the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, at the respective premises, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage and further changes, respectively, dated the 30th day of June 1905, the 4th of day July 1906, and the 31st day of July 1906, and made between Bejonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali, the Mortgagor, of the first part, Bai Pirojbai, widow of Ardeshir Jamsbedji Thanawalla, of the second part, Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta (since deceased), of the third part, and the Mortgagees of the fourth part.

LOT No. 2.

To be sold at 5 p.m. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1909, on the premises.

MARUTTI STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Marutti Street, also known as Hanuman Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 5468, Old Survey No. 773 and New Survey No. 9184, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kesowji Meghji, on or towards the West by the property of Bomanji Nusserwanji Vimadalal, on or towarks the South by a gully and beyond that by a Hindu Temple and on or towards the North by the Marutti Street aforsaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2456, and Street No. 79, Marutti Street and formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Maneckbai, wife of Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta, and now those of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagees at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORAJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16 instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of grey, whiteand coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.
1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned.—
1 case damaged American Cotton Manufacture.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. C. Contractor.
5 Mignon Typewriters, together with a lot of spare parts, ribbons, etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the firm of Lilachand Aditram, Baburao Ravikarandas, and Maganlal Balakhidas, parties to suit No. 511 of 1909 and all parties concerned.
1583—8609-13—5 cases Victoria Lawns.
0804—9570—1 case striped dorics.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Sweepings, &c., &c. at the G. I. P. Railway, Wadi Bunder—Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depots:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of wheat, sweeping grain, juwari, bale of twist, trunk of luggage, case of oilmanstore, crate of broken marble stones, cases of tea, bundles of papers and forms, bundles of bagging, iron bars, grocery, brassware, zinc slab, iron sheets, buckets, wagon of sand, bundles of leather, bags of luggage, box of cloth, bags of toor, casks of s. oil, empty casks, heaps of sweeping grain, lot of old records and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1909.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain A. Newby, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Busreh etc with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

THE steamer Penrose, 2,463 tons, Captain J. Steer arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Portsaid, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain P. J. Morgan, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain A. Tait arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain T. S. Babb arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Samarang via Colombo and Karachi, with a cargo of sugar and timber.

THE steamer Shah Ameer, 1,921 tons, Captain B. B. Pigot, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and general and 7 cabin and 101 deck passengers. The Captain reports that on the 3rd September, one man committed suicide supposed to have jumped over board.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,436 tons, Captain J J Crosthwaite, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE F. and K. S. N. Company's steamer Lombardia 2,953 tons, Captain G. Filete, will sail to-day for Genoa &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya 3,700 tons Captain E. Spicer R. N. R. will sail to-day for Shanghai &c. with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. E. W. Merrell, Mr. W. Mackintosh, Mr. W. K. Batty, and Mr. G. and Miss Cossu Walker. For Wellington—Private F. Chisholm. For Auckland—Private A. Jackson. For Australia—Mrs. Dent and infant. For Shanghai—Mr. S. Yeshida and Mr. Ysuyama.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whitehead arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busreh &c. with a general cargo, 60 cases opium and 3 cabin and 67 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, Saturday and Monday 10th 11th and 13th September should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird.............R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Huddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour...... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 14.

Alavi..............2324 Hill..........................B & P S N Co
Africa.............1302 Chappel (B I Dock)...M M & Co
Ayuthia ....694 Curtis.........F F Campbell & Co
Britannia......1969 Halse ....Po & H S N Co
Bezweda...................3270 Le Brocq..............M M & Co
Banca...............3794 Collyer ....P & O Co
Delhi.................4783 Gordon ...China ...15 9 P & O Co
Glenedon.................3018 Graham ....T Morrison & Co
Hermiston...2926 Bain...L'pool...W & A Graham & Co
Hydra...................831 Kirseborn...F F Campbell & Co
Naseri...911 LeMiere...P Gulf...12-9.......B & P S N Co
Nizam...................2041 Turner ....T Morrison & Co
Persia......4198 Haughton...London......25-9 P & O Co
Penrose........2463 Steer ....
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi..............1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathendrick...2813...Stewart ....K Nixon & Co
Strathairly...........2783 McMahon ....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz.........2522 .....Denison ....B & H S N Co
Sofala...................3436 Bobb ....M M & Co
Springburn.................3436 Crosthwaite ....
Shah Ameer..........1921 Pigot ....B & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Majidi s	Newby........	Busreh, Sept. 4
	Penrose s	Steer	Portsaid, Aug.31
	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta, Aug.18
14	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, Aug22
	Sofala s	Babb...........	Samarang Aug16
	Shah Ameer s......	Pigot	Mauritius, Sept.1
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite....	Calcutta, Sept. 2
	Goalpara s	Whitehead ...	Busreh, Sept. 3

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	King Robert s......	Raitray	Philadelphia
	Glenelg s.............	Hart............	Negapatam

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Himalaya, Spicer for Shanghai, &c.
" Lombardia, Filete for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta, &c.
" Bezwada for Calcutta, &c.
" City of Calcutta for Liverpool, &c.
" Hermiston for Liverpool, &c.
" Africa for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Majedi for Jedah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Trieste, left Aden on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant, at 8 a.m. The same Co's. steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 19th instant at 6 a.m.

Florio and Rubattino S N Company's s s Capri, from Hongkong left for Singapore on the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—5 cases condiments, Killick Nixon and Co; 13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton fly, Nensy Peerbhay.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—44 casks bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat and 5,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts mussoor, 1,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL

Hindoo s—300 cwts dill seed and 21 cwts mowra seed, Bauer and Krause; 640 cwts oil cakes Bergmann and Hoffman; 50 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabollams A. Khimji; 4,000 cwts wheat 2,000 cwts castorseed and 5,325 cwts cottonseed L. Dreyfus and Co; 33,843 cwts cottonseed and 6,000 cwts wheat and 10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daldorch s—10,445 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—70 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 4 cases drugs, Kemp and Co; 250 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 603 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

Hermistan s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,001 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hermistan s.—400 tons, old iron E. Tajbhoy; 3,003 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSELLES.

City of Calcutta s.—4,000 cwts. linseed 8,509 cwts. gram and 1,245 cwts. rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Olympia s.—55 bales cotton-fly N. Peerbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—249 casks skins, C J Matthews and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Rydal Hall s—94,061 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—10 chests opium, J Samirmul; 2 1-2 chests opium, G Shobhagmul.

Ischia s—200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—217 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co, 100 cwt olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Himalaya s—15 1-4 cwts genda horns, M H and E Elias; 30 cwts jardaloo, H S H Ellias; 1 parcel Cow bazar, B Esmail.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT. 09. | BOMBAY, 14TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 5/8		3/16
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 13/16	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	23 11/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		1/16
Silver in New York ...	51 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41 1/2		·01
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 1/2	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	unchgd	
do 7-day Market Loans...	7/8		1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.).........	77/11 5/8		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 25-32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—
Spots ... ... Fair demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Easier.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... .
Imports 1,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·79—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4—1-8
*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·44 —16	6·41 —16	6·41 —16	6·41 —16

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·42 —16	6·42 —16	6·42 —16	6·42 —16	6·42 —16

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 41,000 Bales,
Do. do. last year ... ... 35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... nil.
Do to Continent ... ... 15,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·40—25
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·18—11 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later partially on covering.
Do. do. Dec. 12·19—10 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 2-16—3-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·12+03
Do. do. Dec. 12·17—03
Closing Tone of spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi—39 1-4—Due—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,620,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 Sept.-Oct. Sellers.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent, ex-ship—45 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47 3-8—Sept.-October—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 8s. 4d.—Done.

Metals:—
Copper Braziers £69
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales opened to day strong.
Sheep skins Madras good 2d. higher.
Sheep skins Madras fair 1d. higher.
Sheep skins Madras ordinary 1d. higher.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [14TH SEPT. 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 11th and 12th September 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	34	40,546
B. B. & C.I. Railway	74	87,295

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July

Money:—
The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay has increased by Rs. 14 lakhs.

Exchange:—
The Exchange Market opened at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T. as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are noted below.

We quote:—
T. T. on London 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 152 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 173 1-4

Government Paper:—
This market opened at 94 3/4 for the settlement on 30th September, and gradually advanced to 94 15-16 at which there were a few sellers at the close. Cash paper kept in demand at 1-8 per cent. premium. A moderate business is reported to-day. The opening prices in Calcutta were advised as 94 7-8 and 94 11-16 respectively, for ready and one month's forward delivery.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95-1 }
1st Settlement... " 94-15 } Sellers.

Bullion:—
Bar Silver declined 1-16d. yesterday in London at 23 11-16 for ready as well as 2 months forward delivery. Private telegrams stated that the market closed dull, with small sellers. The American price gave way 1-8 cent at 51 3-8. Our local market opened at 60-7, ex-duty for ready as well as October delivery, and gained one anna in both the positions in the course of the day. The November settlement kept 2 annas higher. A limited business only has been transacted to-day.

Bar Gold closes as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	8	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	8	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	10	0a

Steady.

COTTON.

Market Report:—
Although the market was more or less closed yesterday for the Parsi New year's Day, a fair amount of business was put through, exporters being buyers. Rates ruled higher than Saturday's closing quotations. To-day in spite of the further decline at Home, the market has been steady with a moderate demand on export account. Sellers are by no means keen and rates close steady as under.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	252	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	258	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	252	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	244	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	240	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	240	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	226/7	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	221	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	228	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	219/20	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	228-9	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	241 1-2	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	204	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Total Imports 1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·51 +07	6·48 +07	6·48 +07	6·48 +07

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
6·49 +07	6·49 +07	6·49 +07	6·48 +06	6·48 +06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—
The market is firm with a moderate enquiry.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B. T.
Sept.-Oct. ... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm and prices are advancing. There is a good demand.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Kutni ...Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 7 0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 4 0 "
Brown Delhi, April-May ... " 7 6 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 44 8 0 Nov.-Dec.
White Khandeish... " 48 0 0 Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed:—
September... ... ... Rs. 9 11 0 B. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 12 0
Sept.-Oct. ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—
Ready... ... ... — ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—
Sept.-Oct.... ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady and we quote:—
White Delhi, Sept. ... ... Rs. 6 0 0 B.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ... " 5 6 0 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—
Bombay 1,452 1-2
India 67
Indian Specie 52

Presses:—
New Mofussil 775

Miscellaneous:—
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary 87
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference 149
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference 290

Railways:—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 590
Tapti-Valley 425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	453	bales.
Wheat	2,959	cwts.
Linseed	1,112	"
Rapeseed	1,431	"
Gingellyseed	408	"
Poppyseed...	943	"
Groundnuts	433	"
Castorseed	4,014	"
Rice	2,811	"
Myrabollams	278	"
Cottonseed	7,712	"
Mowraseed...	2,195	"
Gram	680	"
Joowar	294	"
Maize	34	"

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta, September 14.

Three and a half per cent. Government Paper Rs. 94-14.

Coal—Baraboni, Rs. 12; Bengal, Rs. 759 and Rs.760; Bhalgora, Rs.13-4; Equitable Rs.36-8; a small lot of Dasoenda, Rs. 28-4; New Beerbhom, Rs. 40-4; Ranegunge, Rs. 16; Sendra, Rs. 10-8; Standard Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 14-12; and Sudamdih, Rs. 4-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) Rs. 103; Barnagore (ord) Rs. 62; Kamarhatty (ord) Rs. 102; a small lot of Lawrence (ord) Rs. 138; Northbrook (ord) Rs. 11-8; and Reliance (ord) Rs. 111-8.

Tea:—Arcuttipore Rs. 82; Chandypore Rs. 79; Grob (preference) Rs. 78.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 4th September 1909 as compared with the statement of 11th September 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 4. Rs.	Sept. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,34,710	36,19,109
Public Deposits at Branches	42,90,840	45,02,685
Other Deposits	11,15,07,322	11,26,88,727
Post Bills	17,423	19,868
Sundries	17,81,101	18,35,902
Rs...	14,18,31,396	14,29,66,290
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,24,17,396	1,24,28,052
Other authorised Securities.	12,27,777	10,88,263
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,38,97,434	1,38,35,122
Loans do. do.	4,09,77,495	4,14,67,818
Bills discounted and purchased	1,23,78,192	1,26,86,044
Dead Stock	3,02,364	3,02,524
Stamps	4,369	4,267
Bullion	3,50,030	3,44,286
Balances with other Banks.	28,18,866	18,78,328
Sundries..........................	1,54,290	1,49,117
Cash	5,73,03,133	5,87,82,469
	14,18,31,396	14,29,66,290

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

MARTEN—August 3, at Kotah, Rajputana, the wife of Hector W. Marten, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nagda Muttra Railway (P. W. D.), of a daughter.

GRENVILLE ROLLO— September 8, at Dhanbaid, Bengal, to Mrs. and Mr. C. Gren Rollo, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—FILGATE—September 7, at Bhim-Tal, Kumaon, U. P., by the Rev. Reginald Yates, Captain George Alexander Stuart, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers, eldest son of General William Gordon, C.I.E., Indian Army, to Emily Margaret (Madge), only daughter of Townley Richard Filgate of Arthurs-town, Ardee, Co. Louth, Ireland, and Mozufferpore, Bengal.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 347.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 26m.; Sun sets 6h. 42m.; High water 11-55m.; Low water 5-27m.; 5-54a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Church'Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Address by Mr. H. S. L. Polak to Women in Bombay about the conditions of Indian Women in the Transvaal, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-10. p. m.
Meeting of the Parsi Justices to elect a Delegate of the Matrimonial Court, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy School.
Bombay Mud Sports 5-30 p.m. (W.P.)

Maxim: "Many a man who is on the road to fortune doesn't know where to get off."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 16.—Sunrises 6h. 26m.; Sunsets 6h. 41m.; High water 0-10m., 0-17a; Low water 5-38m.; 6-19a. Cricket: Triangular Matches—Parsis vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Meeting of creditors, office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, 18 Esplanade Road, 3-30.

Friday, September 17.—Sunrises 6h. 26m.; Sunsets 6h. 40m.; High water 0-38m., 0-40a.; Low water 6-28m., 6-45a. Parsi Khordadsal Holiday. Triangular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace." Performance at the Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Saturday, September 18.—Sunrises 6h. 27m.; Sunsets 6h. 39m.; High water 1-7m., 1-5a. Low water 6-57m.; 7-12a. Triangular Cricket Matches: Parsis vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground. Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu Holiday. Rovers Association Football Tournament.

Sunday, September 19.—Sunrises 6h. 27m.; Sunsets 6h. 38m.; High water 1-38m., 1-32a.; Low water 7-25m., 7-40a. 15th Sunday after Trinity.

Monday, September 20.—Sunrises 6h. 27m.; Sunsets 6h. 38m.; High water 2-13m., 2-2a.; Low water 7-53m., 8-10a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, and Mozambique, per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow, Thursday.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.—The Bank has recieved telegraphic advice that at the half yearly meeting held in Yokohama on the 10th instant, a dividend of 12 per cent per annum was declared for the six months ended June 30th 1909; Yen. 400,000 being placed to Reserve and Yen. 1,155,000 carried forward.

THE VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,739; among them the number of new admissions was 468, being classified as follows:—Hindus, 258; Mussulmans, 130; Christians, 54; and other class, 26. The average daily attendance was 56.

THE SEVA SADAN.—Mrs. Dhanbai Malabari has set apart her husband's life policies of the value of Rs. 20,000 plus accumulated bonus, for the benefit of the Seva Sadan Society. The proceeds will be handed over unconditionally, half of the total amount to be spent on a home for the homeless and the other half on the Consumptives Sanatorium at Dharampur near Simla.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BARODA.—On the arrival of the Viceroy on Deevali day at Baroda, writes a correspondent, a private dinner will be given at the Muckerpura Palace. A hunt will take place on the 14th November, to be followed by a State banquet; and Lady Minto will open the fancy fair to be held in the Female College. On the 15th the Viceroy and the Gackwar will pay State visits to each other; while on the following day will take place a prize distribution in the College premises, and a grand banquet in the Royal Palace. Fireworks and illuminations will wind up the festivities.

THE NAVSARI PARSI SCHOOL OF ARTS.—For the maintenance of the J. N. Tata School of Arts at Navsari, Messrs. Dorabji and Ruttonji Jamshedji Tata contributed each year a some of Rs. 2,000. A similar amount was received from H. H. the Gaekwar's Government. A large workshop, writes a correspondent, having now been added to the school, the Tata brothers have raised their annual grant to Rs. 2,950, and the Gaekwar's grant will be similarly increased; and the school will thus get an annual contribution of about Rs. 6,000 a year.

THE S. M. M. NANPORIA TRUST FUND.—A general meeting of the subscribers to the late "Seth Maneckji Merwanji Nanporia Memorial Trust Fund" will be held in the Rooms of the Colaba Cotton Exchange, Bombay, to-day at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) to receive an account of the income received and expenditure made up-to-date in connection with the Fund. To approve points for a Deed of Trust to be hereafter framed for the better and permanent management of the said Trust Fund. To elect five Trustees for the management of the Trust Fund and to appoint two of them as Managing Trustees, from this meeting.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Pilotage Statement:—

—	For week ending 27th Aug. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 27th Aug. 1909.	For week ending 27th Aug. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 27th Aug. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	19	447	17	448
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	456	13	432
Vessels transported	14	309	11	332
Vessels attended to	...	21	2	40
Vessels warped	1	13	...	11

THE most interesting feature on the aviation course at Rheims, wrote a correspondent, is the row of sheds containing the racing machines. Generally either their owners or their pilots sleep with them, as watchers with Derby favourites. There is, in fact, an increasing similarity with horse racing in the new sport, and machines look out from their sheds and are groomed and fussed over just as if they were living.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places
Railways,
and

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

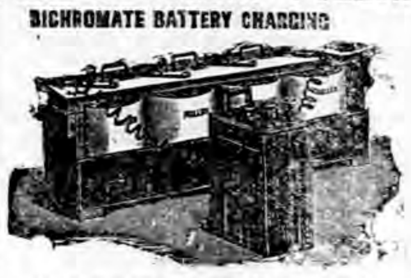
Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night; it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

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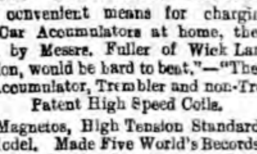

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1909.

SIR ANDREW FRASER ON INDIA.

SIR ANDREW FRASER, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has given his views on "Political Assassination in India" in the new number of *Blackwood*, which will unfortunately be read by a wider circle of people in England than in India, where its lessons might be of value. Yet Sir Andrew felt it his duty to moralise on the assassination of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, and the pages of *Blackwood* were open to him. Although Sir Andrew fully believes that the vast majority, not of the people of India only but also of the educated and enlightened classes, know that the British rule has been, and is, a blessing to India and that Englishmen are their friends, yet he thinks the situation is not to be trifled with. This infinitesimal minority of discontented persons may, unless adequate measures are taken for the repression of crime, do most serious injury to India. He hails, therefore, the declaration of the deliberate intention to maintain order and to bring home to the agitators this intention, together with the general tone of the remarks of the Under-Secretary of State on the subjet. Sir Andrew correctly gauges the situation when he writes that the injury this infinitesimal minority may do India consists not in the murder of certain officials, but in the possible effect of such crimes on the relations between the two races. It is only natural for the police, in their endeavour to protect officers from violence, to prevent the people from coming freely into their presence, but it would be hard to conceive a greater injury to sound administration in India than that our officers should cease to be accessible. "The possibility of sound and just government depends on officers going freely about among the people. It may reasonably also be feared that, if such crimes continue, Europeans may feel their efforts to help or benefit Indians, especially Indian students, are accompanied by undue risks. It is not logical or just to hold a race responsible for the crimes of individuals; but it is only natural to have some suspicion of the many for the crimes of a few belonging to the same race. On the other hand, such a crime tends to produce in the Indian mind a feeling of shame leading to a sensitive shrinking from familiar intercourse with European friends which is much to be deplored. To those who realise the importance, in the interests of India, of maintaining confidential relations between Europeans and Indians, the absolute necessity of suppressing these crimes of violence, at all cost, is most apparent." Such is the case, and we may take it from the prosecution of the printers of the *Indian Sociologist* that the Government is at last vigorously alive to the necessity for punishing each and every attempt made to stir up race-hatred.

The ex-Lieutenant-Governor does not advocate more severe laws against seditious journals and journalists, but he complains that recent prosecutions in Calcutta have shown that the law is ineffective for repression in that it does not fix responsibility on authors, editors and publishers. "A miserable printing cooly has too often been the scapegoat." Of course, this defect can easily be remedied; and we agree with Sir Andrew that no time should be lost in providing the remedy; for the determination asserted by the Under-Secretary of State on the part of the Government to bring home to the agitators the delib[illegible]ate intention to maintain order in India must be manifested in action as well as declared in speech. And beyond this Sir Andrew Fraser appeals to loyalists, to parents and guardians to the same effect, almost in the same words in which we have appealed to them, to consider their own interests and to do their part towards preventing the spread of disaffection. Every man should realise his responsibility to oppose and prevent such crimes and all that leads to them—crimes which are foreign to the instincts of Indians. Sir Andrew Fraser declares that "parents and guardians must act. Those who conduct and control the education of the country must act. The student community must vindicate its own good name. The people generally must organise a universal and active campaign of co-operation with Government." We are afraid this is expecting too much, for the very reason Sir Andrew himself indicates earlier in his article—the failure of the people to realise personal responsibility—and to leave everything to Government. True one or two prominent Indians have spoken and others have written to protest against the commission of crimes, but it is foreign to the nature of the people of this country generally to organise a campaign of any kind, let alone an active and universal one. They prefer to "bow low before the blast and plunge in thought again." As is pointed out the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recently pressed this advice on his Council and added the significant warning that, "if those who are thus responsible abdicate their authority in favour of a handful of young men of immature age, of imperfect or non-existent education and of undisciplined emotions, they may rest assured the solution will come none the less, but it will be neither painless nor peaceful." Yet we do not hear of the slightest movement in the direction of carrying out this policy or of adopting His Honour's advice.

That the effect of education in England—or the effects of the surroundings of those who go from India to England for education—should often prove disastrous to Indian students is deplorable, and steps have been taken to improve those surroundings. But will those steps suffice? We fear not. Sir Andrew Fraser would do away with the necessity for the sojourn in England if he could. He thinks the time has arisen for providing in India the training in Law, Medicine, Engineering and the like which will fit Indians to take their place alongside men from England. Probably, but even when this has been done the man who has not been to England will feel that he is handicapped. Let them go by all means, but select the men who may, and put down with all possible severity places like "India House" where their minds will be diverted from their studies and their manhood sapped by seditious teachings. Sir Andrew Fraser thinks it ought not to be necessary for students to leave India to acquire the status of barristers before the Indian Courts, and in view of the progress made in Medical research and Engineering science, it ought to be possible to provide locally for adequate education in these departments of study. Very likely. But ask the men who have been and who have proved successful, those who have not been corrupted by Shyamaji and his confreres, and every one will answer in one voice: "Let it still be necessary to go to England." The mere rubbing shoulders with the man in the street does them good and broadens their minds. That brief sojourn in England does more towards breaking down the caste system than anything Government can devise and effects more in the way of creating public spirited, independent citizens. It may have its drawbacks and its risks, besides being expensive to parents. But it is worth it all. True, the need for sound general and technical education—healthy education, physically and morally—in India itself is now more realised than ever, but so also is the need of the trip across the black water. India would suffer if her professional men were confined to the boundaries of the Empire and they most of all would oppose any attempt to alter or amend present methods. Give them all the facilities they require, but handicap undesirables and shut down, by all possible means, the places where they can be turned from students into anarchists.

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THE THREATENED THAMES' STRIKE.

THE Thames' watermen's strike in which the Board of Trade has intervened is of a curious nature, in that, in reality, it does not affect the members of the Union which proposed the strike. The whole dispute arose over the question of the interpretation of Lord Brassey's award in the dispute of 1889. So far a general strike has been averted and so some twenty thousand men have been saved from being thrown out of work. The dispute has been dragging a weary existence over nine months hinging on the question of the hours of work, not of the men but of the apprentices. Lord Brassey in his award laid down a twelve-hour day. This was accepted by the men and the employers, but the latter now wish to work the apprentices for fourteen hours a day. The Secretary of the malgamated Society of Thames Watermen and Lightermen has issued a statement of the attitude of the Society which is quite reasonable. "The masters would seem," he says, "to have one of two objects in view—either to deplete the funds of the Society by a protraction of the strike or to introduce the fourteen hours a day all round. It must be remembered that in the past twenty years the average age of apprentices has increased by at least two years. This has been brought about by the increase in the size of craft and the necessity for greater physical strength on the part of those employed. So that we are supplying apprentices two years older for the same price as that which obtained 20 years ago, in spite of the fact that the whole tendency of the labour world during that period has been to increase the price of labour and to diminish the hours worked." The idea of an attempt to deplete the Society's funds may be dismissed, but the other view demands consideration. The Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners has refused to make any statement and at first declined arbitration, but a prominent member of the Association has stated that they feel th[illegible] for they are keeping within the terms of the award and added the information that the trouble hangs on the fact that the apprentices do not really work fourteen hours a day. It would seem that this is the only point for the Board of Trade to decide, for it is obviously wrong that the man should only work twelve hours, while the apprentice should work two hours more.

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PURE MILK SUPPLY.

MR. BURNS' Milk and Dairies Bill is not a popular measure amongst English agriculturists. While they raise no objection to the registration of all dairies and dairymen, which is intended to secure efficient inspection in every case, violent objection is being taken to some of the more drastic provisions. Such, for instance, is the clause prohibiting the sale of milk from any farm or dairy, where the supply has caused or is regarded as likely to cause infectious disease. The farmers argue that this is tantamount to closing a grocer's shop because a faulty tin of meat or fish has caused serious illness to a customer, and that it is unjust. The Bill, they contend, provides that the medical officer of health, although he may live miles away from the farmer, may, on the basis of a report to the effect that the milk contains tuberculosis germs, stop the whole supply and prevent any milk from the farm going to the market, although it may be the farmer's only means of livelihood. If that is so, we can sympathise with the farmer. Such a drastic step as stopping his milk-supply should be taken only on the clearest evidence, because the farmer not only suffers the temporary dislocation of his trade, but probably serious and permanent injury would be done to his business. Frequent inspections of the animals and tests of their milk with the immediate removal of cows found to be infected should be effective measures. Arrangements, it seems, have been made to give compensation for animals seized as tuberculous, a fact which probably helps the farmers to put up a little more cheerfully with the Bill's objectionable features. A defect in the Bill from the point of view of the public would appear to be the position of the Inspector. Apparently he is to be a servant of the local authorities and when one considers that a large proportion of members of the district councils in rural areas are themselves farmers, it is sure that he will find it difficult to discharge his duties impartially. The inspector should certainly be employed by an independent authority.

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BOILER INSPECTION IN BOMBAY.

THE efficiency of the staff under the Boiler Inspection Act in the Bombay Presidency is shown by the small number of prosecutions which it was necessary to institute. The number of regular inspections and surprise visits was largely increased over the number in previous years, despite the fact that for a considerable time one of the inspectors was on leave. The greater increase was under the head of casual visits which must be deemed as of more value than the regular inspections since they offer greater chances of finding the exact condition of affairs in the factory with less of preparation to secure temporary compliance with the Act. Altogether sixteen irregularities were detected in the Presidency proper, two resulting in convictions, while two prosecutions were successful in Sind As a result of the efficiency it was possible to report that only four accidents happened in connection with boilers during the year, in two of which fatal injuries were sustained, in each case due to carelessness. Certain alterations were made in the establishment during the year. One of the tasks of the department is the examination of candidates for certificates, and last year the number of applicants was 1,201. Of these 1,070 appeared at the examination and 468 passed. From time to time the possibility of improved working under the Act is discovered and steps taken to effect the desired result. During the year the finances of the Department were improved and the boiler fund now totals well over two lakhs.

LATER news from Mussoorie states that the report of Mr. Crichton's death is incorrect.

AT a meeting of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society it was reported that 14,632 children had been provided for since the Society began operations in 1881.

AFTER having been running on short time for many months, the Glasgow cotton mills have gone on to full running, and prospects are now decidedly better.

LOUIS STRANG, driving a Buick car at Indianapolis, won a 100-mile race in 92min. 48½secs. This is a world's record, the previous best performance for 100 miles being 104min.

PRESIDENT TAFT has accepted an invitation to visit President Diaz of Mexico on Mexican territory on October 16 at Ciudad Jaurez. General Diaz will previously meet Mr. Taft in Texas at El Paso.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi will return to Italy during the latter part of this month and shortly afterwards will visit London in response to an invitation conveyed to him by the Royal Geographical Society.

CONSIDERABLE feeling has been aroused at Copenhagen by the damage wrought to Danish fishermen's nets by the warships of the German high sea fleet in the course of their manœuvres. All the boats were exhibiting the usual lanterns in order to warn large vessels that they had their nets down. A claim for compensation will be preferred through the Danish Foreign Office.

IT is understood, says the "Telegraph," that General Sir John French, who is to proceed to Canada at the request of the Dominion Government to inspect the troops, will make a short stay. He intends to visit the chief places of interest if time permits, but his mission is in the first instance to see and report upon the Canadian military system and means of defence.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

New Gold Field.

FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 30.

THE Minister of Agriculture (Hon. E. H. Coombe) when interviewed as to his views of the Agricultural Conference, said :—"The object of the Conference was to review the resolutions arrived at in February, 1908, with the reference to the inter-State fruit and vegetable trade; consider proposals submitted by, discuss associations in the various States ; series of of resolutions from the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria ; deal with the proposed establishment of a Federal Bureau of Agriculture and with a scheme for co-operative effort in the study of the origin and treatment of bitter pit and other diseases ; and decide what steps shall be taken in regard to the outbreak of Irish blight in potatoes. Tasmania is hit very hard by inter-State restriction on the import of potatoes, though so far its area affected with blight is small, and its representative (Mr. Hean) was anxious to secure as liberal treatment as possible. For the first two days of the Conference we were without the assistance of Mr. Perry (the Minister of Agriculture of New South Wales), and for the last two days Mr. Paget (the Minister for Queensland) was absent. We, however, covered the ground so well when the Queenslander was with us that there was little revision to be made when Mr. Perry appeared. A deputation, representing growers and merchants from Tasmania, Victoria, and South Australia, waited upon the Conference, and asked that the system of dual inspection—examination and certificate at the port of shipment and another examination at the port of entry—as decided upon at the Sydney Conference, be abolished in favour of one inspection at the port of entry only. It was urged that the double handling, double cost, and delay sometimes in forwarding certificates were a great drawback. On the other hand, members of the Conference had strong evidence that the double inspection had resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of product received, thus saving freight and loss to the shipper. There was a disposition on the part of the Conference to make inspection at the port of export optional, but it was eventually decided to adhere to the dual system, but to avoid delay in the arrival of certificates by allowing bills of lading to be officially stamped by an inspector. Incidentally, a request of the same deputation, that all fees for inspection of fruit be paid out of the revenue of the importing State requiring the protection was not acceded to, it being pointed out that other producers have to pay for special services to their particular industry.

TANAMI GOLD FIELD.

Mr. M. P. Durack, of Connor, Doherty and Durack, Ltd., just returned from the Kimberley district. In conversation with a "West Australian" reporter he was questioned respecting the recent developments at Tanami. "So much has been heard during the past 20 years or so of Eldorados in the Northern Territory," he said, "that fresh reports do not make one wildly enthusiastic. There can be no doubt, however, about the promising nature of the Tanami district. Over two years ago I brought down to Perth some rich specimens obtained from that locality, and they attracted considerable attention. I was at Turkey Creek when the news of Mr. Laurie's success came through, and my information leaves no room for doubt as to the genuine character of the report. A letter from Mr. H. P. O'Leary, of Stuart Creek Station, to his brother at Wyndham, which I brought in with me from Turkey Creek, gives some particulars which may be interesting. Mr. O'Leary says :—'Bill Laurie and mate arrived yesterday with four slugs weighing 16lb. avoirdupois, with approximately 200oz. of gold. The largest piece weighs 9lb., and it is reckoned that there is not more than 3lb. of stone attached to it. The slugs consist just simply of gold with stone through it. There are three of them in it—Laurie, Lambert, and Morris. The latter bought Jack Brown's share a few months ago for £1 and he and Laurie had only been out at Tanami a few weeks when they unearthed this little lot. They found it one afternoon, got this bit out, covered the hole over and started in next morning to report, so there is all likelihood of the show turning out trumps. H. C. Smith is also in for tucker. He has a slug with about 6oz of gold. Peter McGowan also has about 16oz of gold. There must be a big rush there next year after the wet weather sets in. There are about 10 men working there now and four or five are on their way out from Hall's Creek. Nothing much can be done this year owing to the scarcity of water except, to go out, peg a claim and get exemption until the wet season comes. You could not go wrong in having 50 tons of provisions somewhere about here or about 30 miles further on at Mount Brophy (that would be about 70 miles from Tanami) by February next. Halls Creek cannot supply provisions.'"

ROUTES.

Asked about the different routes to the new field, Mr. Durack stated that there was a road through from Wyndham to Gordon Downs, which was within 100 miles of Tanami. This was known as the Station-road, and it passed through Ivanhoe and Argyle. He understood that there was no known water between Gordo Downs and Tanami, and it was in this district that the prospector Brown (Laurie's mate) lost his life some months ago. Via Gordon Downs the distance from Wyndham to Tanami would be 310 miles. The road to the Station was a good one, and was supplied with water at all times. It was used for waggon traffic, and only recently a load of five tons was sent through. This road had not so far been used by those going to Tanami, but it was shorter than the route through Hall's Creek by about 80 or 90 miles. Mr. Durack emphasised his opinion that it would be most injudicious for anybody but a practical bushman to think of getting through to the new field until the wet weather sets in—towards the end of the year. Hall's Creek was the depot from which the prospectors at Tanami got their supplies, and there was a bridle track from that station through Sturt Creek to the gold field—a distance from Hall's Creek of about 180 miles There was, however, no water over the stage from Sturt Creek to Tanami. There were about 70 camels on the road between Wyndham and Hall's Creek, and the only real difficulty which prospectors would experience would be after they got to within about 100 miles of the new find. "The discovery of a permanent goldfield there," said Mr. Durack in conclusion, "is what the small settlers are hoping for, and the recent development, together with the prospect of the Bovril Company starting their works at Wyndham, will give them much encouragement."

MURRAY RIVER AND THE FLOODS.

It is rather a pity that the Victorian Royal Commission in respect to the Murray waters should have come down the river at this particular peri[illegible] When the stream [illegible]od of the year. [illegible] is in flood and all the surrounding lands are inundated it is difficult to call to mind a season when the land is parched with draught and when the mighty Murray is but a trickle. Yet within a few months of the time that the South Australian legislators made their record journey of 1,100 miles from Echuca to the sea it was possible to walk across the bed of the river at various places between the starting point and the South Australian boundary. Man is to a large extent the creature of his environment, and it would be much easier to impress our neighbours with the need to give this State a sticulated quantity of water if the work of navigation were difficult than at a time when the steamer in which they are travelling is dropping down the river on a full current. There are periods of the year when it would be absolutely impossible to empty the Murray, no matter how extensive were the irrigation works and the storage basins established along its banks. But navigation which can only be carried on for three or four months is of little value to the settlers and station-holders along the margin of the stream. What is needed is the adoption of a system of locking which will ensure a sufficient depth of water to allow shallow draught steamers—and all the Murray boats come under that designation—to ply between the Goolwa and Echuca, as well as up the Darling and the Marrumbidgee, at all seasons of the year. That consummation could be effected if the Victorian and New South Wales Governments would be reasonable. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the legal meaning of the word "reasonable," but it is here used in the sense that, while doing the best possible good for their own people, the Governments of the sister States would also consider South Australia to the extent of being satisfied only to draw off supplies for their storage reservoirs in times of flood, and of joining on an equitable basis in the necessary work of locking the stream. The more the land on the bank of the Murray is brought under cultivation the greater will be the volume of public opinion in the upper States in favour of navigation. To-day the people of Echuca, Swan Hill, Wentworth, and Mildura are as enthusiastically in favour of the project to secure a full river throughout the year as are the residents of Renmark, Morgan, Mannum, or Murray Bridge. Every station owner on the Darling and the Murrumbidgee, too, is a rabid navigationist, because he knows that the readiest and the cheapest way to get his wool down and his stores up is by water. The unfortunate part of the business is, however, that the number of persons setttled on or near the banks of the Murray in Victoria and New South Wales is exceedingly small, and that their interests are therefore little regarded by the politicians of Melbourne and Sydney.

MALARIA IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Great satisfaction is expressed here at the determination of the Government to appoint a medical officer for the country districts, and this appointment, although belated, should be of the greatest benefit to the mining community. As was strongly pointed out some time ago, it is the bounden duty of the Government to care for the health of the community if there be any desire to encourage settlers, and the appointment now to be made should go far to prevent such an outbreak of malaria as has wrought such havoc at Umgrawarra. The acting Government medical officer rightly describes the conditions of life here as in every way healthy and this form of malaria as of the very mildest, but the fact remains that men have been ignorant or careless regarding it. They have remained too long on the fields before seeking advice, being deferred by the distance and the great expense from coming in, and in several cases have forfeited their lives by their neglect. The medical officer states that not one death need have occurred from malaria, and this is fully believed here. Out of 211 signatories to a petition for a doctor, started on July 1, four have since died and 30 have had to come to Port Darwin for medical advice and a large number into Pine Creek. The Government Resident has issued a few simple rules of living laid down by the G. M. O. which are calculated to prevent malaria. The presence of a medical man right on the spot should be the means of preventing any similar outbreaks To the petition presented the Government Resident lent a sympathetic ear, and showed that the Government were now fully awake to the needs of the situation. Mr. Herbert was apparently opposed to the suggestion that there should be a hospital also at Pine Creek, but it is obvious that without some accommodation, where patients may be under the care of the up-country physican the services of the latter will be of little value. Mild cases and those awaiting trains should be accommodated in a hospital at Pine Creek. At present the Government dispenser at Pine Ceeek (Mr. Niemann) is doing yeoman service in the cause of humanity, but the accommodation at his disposal has been quite inadequate for the cases calling for his skill and attention.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) on Friday afternoon circulated the terms of the agreement on Commonwealth and State finance, drawn up at the recent Premiers' Conference. Accompanying the agreement were some interesting official tables showing how the arrangement to pay the States 25s. per head of population, instead of returning to them three-fourths of the Customs and Excise revenue under the Braddon Clause would work out. In a further statement the amounts payable to the States in 1910-11 under the Conference agreement, were compared with the interest on the total public debt of Australia at June 30, 1908. This showed that if the States debts were taken over by the Commonwealth and the amounts due to the States under the Conference agreement were used in payment of interest on the debts, there would still be a deficiency of £3,170,945 to be provided by the States.

FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

The Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Wade), referring to Mr. Hall's criticisms in the House of Representatives in regard to the State Government's delay in the matter of the Federal capital site, says that so far there had been no intimation whether the last Commonwealth Government or the present one was favourable to the area and locality of the territory included in Mr. Scrivener's plan. It was on that point that the State Government wanted information. Generally speaking, the complaint as to delay was idle, as there were at least 3 1-2 months of the present session to run, and there was a great mass of preliminary matter to be discussed and dealt with before any definite action could be taken. Mr. Wade added that the last letter from Mr. Deakin had been considered by Cabinet, and a telegram on the subject sent to him.

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*[By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

THE Kaiser, it is stated, has ordered new regulations to be formulated regarding officers' courts of honour in order to avoid duels as far as possible. It is said that recent remarkable cases have induced him to come to this decision.

GERMANY AND INDIA.

ATTEMPT TO INCREASE TRADE.

Commercial Attache's Tour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Herr Goesling, the Commercial Attache to the Consulate-General in Calcutta, has begun an educational tour of German business centres to instruct Chambers of Commerce and firms with regard to the opportunities of trade with India. It is understood that the tour is the fore-runner of a comprehensive campaign to push German trade in India.

THE FINDING OF THE POLE.

Commander Peary's Sole Companion.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The crew of the "Roosevelt" report that Commander Peary reached the Pole accompanied by only one Eskimo. The other members of the party were sent back as the expedition neared the Pole.

THE THAMES DISPUTE.

Arbitration Accepted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

In the dispute between the employers and the Thames watermen and lightermen, both parties have agreed that the decision shall be referred to His Majesty's Counsel, to be nominated by the Board of Trade, both parties agreeing to abide by the result.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

Prospects Ruined by Rain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

While the prospects of a bountiful world harvest remain unchanged, the prolonged wet weather has ruined the splendid prospects in England. Grave anxiety is now felt regarding the crops which are still largely uncut.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Accident to the Airship.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The first day's work of the military airship in the German manœuvres was productive of a series of mishaps. The airship was finally caught in a tree and was captured by the enemy.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Host of would-be Explorers.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Captain Scott's appeal for funds in aid of his expedition to the South Pole next year, is already largely supported. It is hoped that £40,000 will be speedily forthcoming.

Lieutenant Shackleton will not accompany him.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Already hundreds of applicants have asked to join Captain Scott in his Antarctic expedition.

AVIATORS' FEES.

A Lucrative Profession.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Mr. Curtiss, the aviation expert, has accepted engagements in America for October alone for fees totalling £6,400. M. Bleriot has accepted engagements for one day each in Vienna and Budapesth and will receive together £3,200. He has also received orders for over a hundred aeroplanes.

THE NEW RIFLE GRENADE.

Successful Tests.

ADOPTION FOR FRONTIER FIGHTING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Numerous British and foreign military experts were present at Faversham yesterday, to witness the tests of the so-called rifle grenade, which can be fired by affixing a simple apparatus to any rifle.

General Sir James Willcocks was impressed by its possibilities for Indian Frontier warfare, and is taking back twenty-five fittings and a quantity of grenades for divisiona manœuvres at Peshawar.

Spain has ordered a large quantity for use at Melilla.

LAWN TENNIS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Triangular Contest.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

In the preliminary lawn tennis contest at Philadelphia between England and America for the right to challenge Australia in the competition for the Davis cup, the Americans have won three events out of five straight off.

ACCIDENT AT POLO

Colonel Gough Reported Better.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Colonel Gough, of 16th Lancers, who was seriously hurt while playing polo at Aldershot last month, is much better.

THE BUDGET.

Increased Death Duties.

POLITICAL CRISIS EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

After the closure had been applied, the House of Commons by 192 votes to 95 carried the increased death duties clause. Mr. Balfour severely criticised, the proposal, challenging Government to justify this revolution of fiscal ideas.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, speaking at Dundee, said the political atmosphere was charged with electricity and no-one knew what was going to happen.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

An Ex-Minister's Influence.

RUMOUR OF ABDICATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Since the overthrow of the Ralli Cabinet and interference by the Military League in the affairs of Government, the situation in Greece has been aggravated by the departure of the Crown Prince and other Princes from Greece. The former Premier, M. Theotokis, is accused of inciting the people against the League, and it is reported that he has declared he will refuse to vote for military and economic reforms desired by the new Government.

A statement is also attributed to M. Theotokis that the King intends abdicating if the Crown Prince is definitely deprived of his command in the Army.

WEDDING IN POONA.

Lowe—Cloughes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

At St. Mary's Church, at noon to-day Miss Mary Louise Cloughes was married to Captain Cecil Lowe, Army Veterinary Corps, by the Revd. Mr. Barhman Chaplain of St. Mary's and uncle of the bride. It was an exceedingly pretty wedding and largely attended. The bride was given away by Colonel Jennings, I.M.S. Major Martin, A.V.C., officiated as best man, Master Jennings, son of Colonel Jennings, was the page and Mr. McIver, Miss McIver and Miss Appleby, the bridesmaids.

After the ceremony an adjournment was made to the residence of Reverend and Mrs. Barhman who held a reception. The bridal pair subsequently left by motor-car lent by Aga Shah Rook Shah for Khandalla.

SWADESHI MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

Advocacy of Boycott.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A large Swadeshi meeting was held on Sunday in Beadon Square, Calcutta. Dr. Nishikanta Bose of Barisal took the chair. The *Bengalee* reports that the proceedings opened with the National Anthem, viz: "Banga Amar" Janani Amar-Ramananda Chatterjae, in addressing the gathering, spoke in favour of boycott if persisted in by constitutional means. Sashankajiban also supported the boycott. Shamlal Gossain was the next speaker. He asked the audience to have a close eye on those who dealt in foreign goods, and to warn them against the doom, moral and material, awaiting them, which advice was received with loud applause. The President also insisted on the use of indigenous goods. The meeting dissolved with a vernacular song.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Commemoration Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The 127th Baluchis held their sports this afternoon in commemoration of the capture of Delhi and a great afternoon it was. Colonel Fowler and Officers of the regiment were "At Home" to all Poona Society on the occasion.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Election of President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Congress Reception Committee will meet on the 20th instant to elect the President for the next Congress.

THE SWADESHI SHEBA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, SEPTEMBER 14.

The hearing of the Swadeshi Sheba sedition case has been fixed for 28th September.

THE public meeting convened to protest against the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, crowded to its limits the Assembly Hall of the Bombay Town Hall last evening. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim presided, and he and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta both asserted that there were precedents which were not in accordance with the ruling of Government that such a meeting should not be convened by the Sheriff as an official of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, moved a resolution appealing to the Imperial Government "to prevent the continued injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal arising out of the combined operation of the Registration Act and the Immigration Restriction Act in the Colony which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on a legal equality with the other subjects of the British Crown" and requesting the Government of India to stop further recruitment of Indian labour in South Africa pending a satisfactory settlement. He declared that affairs had now reached such a pitch that retaliatory measures were justified and their such moderate action as the resolution advocated was warranted by Lord Curzon's action three years ago. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla and carried with enthusiasm. Another resolution protesting against the deportation of Indians from the Transvaal, was carried on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and seconded by Mr. James MacDonald

POLICE WEEK AT POONA.

His Excellency Addresses the Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The officers and men of Police in the Bombay District, who have gathered in great strength in Poona, concluded their week of sports, dances, etc., late last evening, when the final programme of sports was gone through. Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, and Officers were "At Home" to a very large gathering of Poona Society at the head of which were H. E. the Governor and General Swann.

Before the prizes were distributed by His Excellency, the Honorary Secretary of the Week Committee announced that His Excellency's Cup, for the best men at arms has been won by Satara. Satara had also won Sir John Muir Mackenzie's Cup which was given to the district, producing the best runners. Mr. Kennedy's Cup, which was given to the district producing the best tug-of-war team, that was to say, the team having the best physique, had been won by Sholapur, and Mr. Morrison's Cup given to the district producing the best squad for dacoit operations had been won by Nasik. Mr. Spence's Cup given to the district having the best team of cross-country runners had been won by Satara, and Mr. Beatty's Cup for the best revolver shot among gazetted officers of the Indian Police had been won by Mr. H. R. Hume. The Pogson Memorial Cup for the best hockey team went to East Khandesh. The Challenge Shield given by Mr. Down, sometime Inspector-General of Police, had been won by Satara.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in addressing the assembly, said: "Mr. Kennedy, ladies and gentlemen,—I think these annual gatherings are a great advantage, not only because they encourage manly sports, but because they help to promote a sense of unity and of *esprit de corps* in the whole body of Police. Your work in the preservation of law and order is of the greatest importance. It may be that when everything is going quite smoothly, the services of the Police are not properly recognised. Prevention is most unfortunately less impressive than cure, but directly any trouble occurs the need of your services is realised by the people, and Government is at once implored to increase the Police force in the locality which suffers from crime. That we happily enjoy general tranquillity in this Presidency is in part at least due to the Police, and I warmly appreciate your loyalty and steadfastness in the discharge of your duties. Those duties are often unpleasant, frequently arduous and some involving personal risk. The greater is the honour when they are faithfully performed. In these days certain special difficulties present themselves, which call for high qualities of intelligence and vigilance on your part. It is necessary to check the dangerous teaching, which as painful experience clearly proves, leads directly and indirectly to crime. No humane Government which hates having to punish, can permit what can only lead sooner or later to crimes of violence on the part of people who, but for such teaching, would have remained good citizens. All this, as I have said, imposes new duties on the Police in their preventive capacity, and I wish you to remember that every unit in your important body can contribute something to its efficiency and may at any time be able to bring credit or discredit upon the force as a whole. As the guardians of law and order, the Police are also the guardians of public liberty which does not exist in lawless countries. Government thus places upon you a great, but an honourable, responsibility. We expect from you a high sense of rectitude and of truth, without which there can be no justice. We wish you to appear before the people as their natural protectors against injustice and wrong-doing, and we count upon you to do your duty fearlessly but with cool judgment and impartiality. I will only add that I want you to feel that I take a deep personal interest in the Police force, and that it is a great satisfaction to me that it is possible to do something towards the improvement of your position and prospects."

Mr. Michael Kennedy thanked His Excellency for having presented a Cup for completion and for having honoured the occasion with his presence. He observed that His Excellency had always shown the greatest solicitude for the Police, both in their recreation and work, and the rank and file of the Police force had to thank him for the great improvements brought about in the scales of pay and in the status of officers and men in the force.

THE MADRAS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Proposal to Remove from Present Site.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

It is said the Madras Government is considering the removal of the General Hospital from the present situation to Spur Tank Chetput, and have appointed the following Committee to consider and report on the suggestion:—Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the Collector of Madras, Colonel W. M. Ellis R. E., the Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle, the Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Lynn, Mr. T. W. Orr, and Dr. T. M. Nair.

It is estimated the cost of removal is believed to be Rs. 30 lakhs. It is presumed a considerable portion of this will be recoverable by the sale of the old site and the commodious aad extensive buildings which would doubtless be acquired by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

FIGHTING MALARIA.

Action in Luknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW SEPTEMBER 14.

It is notified in the Lucknow Brigade orders that the Mosquito Brigade having been reorganised and strengthened at this station all ranks are asked to co-operate in every way they can by destroying larvæ themselves and by being on the look-out for stagnant pools and other possible breeding places.

THE CALCUTTA BURGLARIES.

Alleged Receiver Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A Mahomedan named Haji Ali Aga, said to be a receiver of stolen properties and concerned in the recent burglaries in Park Street, Calcutta, has been arrested by the C. I. D. Further developments are expected.

GRUESOME FIND IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Mutilated Body in a Box.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 14.

The mutilated body of a Hindu has been found in a tin box at Agra Fort station in a first class carriage of the No. 6 Down mail. The police have been unable as yet to trace the identity of the murdered man. A reward is Rs. 50 is offered for information leading to his identification. A further reward of Rs. 100 of offered for any information leading to the arrest of the murderer. It is believed that the corpse was put on the train between the Ajmer and Bharatpur Railway stations, possibly at Jaipur or Bandikui or neighbouring stations on the night of the 6th of August, though it is just possible it was put on between Kolal Junction and Abu Road Station on the previous night. The gruesome fact that the corpse, in order to be packed into the tin box, was dissected and that the limbs were separated by a man who was skilled in anatomy may afford a clue as to the identity of one of the parties to the murder. There is some reason to believe the murder was committed as the result of some domestic intrigue.

MADRAS REVENUE BOARD.

New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

Mr. C. J. Weir is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 16th instant.

Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart is appointed to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue and Mr. A. Andrew as Second Member.

Mr. W. C. Horne, on return from leave, acts as Third Member, Mr. R. B. Clegg as Fourth Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue on relief by and during the employment of Mr. Horne on other duty or until further orders.

THE BENGAL FISHERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

After being laid up for a considerable time, the steam trawler "Larks" has again gone out to the fishing ground, after being dry docked and thoroughly overhauled. A complete stock of new trawls has been brought out from England and when the catch is landed it will be stored in the new cold storage.

THE KASAULI LANDSLIP.

List of Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Positive information has now been received from Kasauli of the casualties in the recent landslip, which comprised Sergeant-Major Rea and fifteen Indians all killed. There were no other casualties.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 14.—Col. Heath, R. E., from England.
General Kelly, C. B., Comdg. Ahmednagar Brig from England.
Capt. Barry, Cantmt, Magis. Dept. from England.
Capt. Anderson, 33rd Cav. from England.
Capt. Harry Clutterbuck, The King's Own from England.
Capt. Bulteel, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Howlett, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Dunsterville, R. E., from Aden.
Maj Moore, 4th Cav. from Fyzabad.
Capt. Campbell, R. E., from Peshawar.
Lieut. Wilson, R. A., H. C., from Belgaum.
Lieut. Little, R. A., from England.
Maj Lachlan, R F A, from England.
Maj Hamilton, I M S, from England.
Lt.-Col London, 73rd C I, from England.
Maj Price, 130th Baluchis, from England.
Capt Hopwood, Brig Staff, from Ahmednagar.
Capt Birch, I M S, from Sehore.
Maj Bell, S and T Corps, from England.
Lieut Pfeir, R G A, from England.
Lieut Hume Wright, Ches Regt, from Secunderabad.
Maj Girvin, R A M C, from Hyderabad (Sind).
2nd-Lt Marshall, 37th Dogras, from Nowgong.
Lieut Warren, R H A, from Mhow.
2nd-Lt McMeade, Unatt List, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 14.—General Kelly C. B. Comdg Ahmednagar Brig, to Ahmednagar.
Capt Barry Cantm. Magis. Dept. to Mhow.
Maj Hamilton, I. M. S. to Neemuch.
Capt Bulteel, I. M. S. to Chaman.
Lt-Col London, 73rd C. I. to Aurungabad.
Major Price. 130th Baluchis, to Chaman.
Lieut Greig, 42nd Deoli Regt, to Deoli.
Capt Hopwood, Brig Staff, to England.
Capt Birch I. M. S. Staff, to England.
Maj Bell, S. and T. Corps, to Jubbulpore.
Lieut Simpson, I. M. S, to Aurungabad.
Lieut Pfeir R.G.A. to Nowgong.
Lieut. Warren, R. H. A., to Mhow.
Captain Fitzgerald, Assistant M. S. to the C-in-C to accompany Lord Kitchener.
Captain Learmouth, 15th Hus. to England.
Captain Wylly, A D C to the C-in-C to Simla.
Captain Basset, Rifle Bde. to England
Lieutenant Dunsterville RE,, to Calcutta
Captain Campbell R. E. to England
Major Moore, 4th Cav., to England
Lieutenant Warrington White, 125th Infantry, to Debrugarh.
Lieutenant Wilson R A M C., to Hyderabad (Sind.)
Col Money A. A. G. to England.
Major Lachlan R. F. A. to Campbellpur.
Lieutenant Little R. A. to Nowshera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

Captain H. O. Warren Codrington, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is transferred to Ahmednagar.

On return from leave Major C. Herbert, Cantonment Magistrates Department, is posted to Agra.

Captain W. C. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrates Department, is granted an extension of leave to 25th March next.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace."

THE Bombay amateurs will stage that well-known comedy, "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace," at the Gaeity Theatre on Friday the 17th and Tuesday the 21st instant. The amateurs have been carefully rehearsing for some time; and judging from the dress rehearsal which took place the other evening, the performance promises to turn out a great success. Mrs. Street has to be congratulated for the careful selection of ladies and gentlemen, all well-known in Bombay, who have consented to take part in the performance. The play will be produced by Mrs. Barlow which is a sufficient guarantee that nothing has been spared to make the production in keeping with the aims of the promoters of the show, as the entire takings are to be devoted to two well known and deserving charities, "The Girls' Friendly Society" and "The Sanitarium for Children." H. E. the Governor of Bombay has given his patronage for the show; and we trust the indefatigable Honorary Business Manager, Mr. Fred Mitchell, will be able to welcome a full house. The booking is going on exceedingly well and we would remind our readers for an early application for seats at Rose and Co. A detailed list of those who are taking part in the performance will be found in our advertisement column.

POONA ISLAMIA SCHOOL.

Annual Report

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

This evening the annual distribution of prizes to students of the Islamia School was held at the Anjuman Islam building. The building and the approaches to the same were decorated with foliage and bunting, while the students themselves presented a smart appearance in their holiday attire. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes, was, on arrival, received by the Committee. The report of the school was then read as follows:—

We, the members of the Committee of the Poona Islamia School, beg leave to thank your Excellency, most cordially, for your gracious presence here this afternoon, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to place before you some of the most pressing needs of this school and the requirements of the community, with regard to Primary education in this Presidency.

The Poona Islamia School, which owed its origin to the late Khan Bahadur Haroon Jaffer Jussuff, was opened two years ago, by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, then officiating Governor, in the presence of a distinguished and representative assembly of Mahomedans from all parts of the Deccan. The chief object which the supporters of the Mahomedan Educational Conference movement had in view, in establishing the school, were to create in the Deccan a Central institution, wherein primary education would be imparted to Mahomedan boys, in conformity with the most approved methods employed in advanced countries of Europe and America, to enable them to compete on equal terms with their fellow students of other religious Persuasions. Secondly, to provide for the benefit of our co-religionists in other districts of the Deccan, a model school of high efficiency, strict discipline, and above all of Self-Help and Self-Reliance. The school opened with 40 boys and girls in September, 1907. To-day there are 220 boys and 112 girls on the rolls of its register. This remarkable rise in numbers indicates in the clearest possible manner the popularity of the attempt and the desire of Mahomedan parents to avail themselves fully of superior educational facilities.

Though the supporters of the school have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the extraordinary growth and popularity of the institution, they have reluctantly to confess that the high ideals which they had originally set before them cannot be realised because of some insuperable barriers by which primary education among the Mahomedans is surrounded at the present time. The first of these is what may be called "The double language" difficulty. It arises because, instead of training up a child in the way it should go, the Mahomedan child is being trained in the way it would not go. Unlike Hindu, Parsee and European boys he has to commence education by means of a language which is not his mother tongue, at a most impressionable age. This unnatural system of instruction places, as it were, a mill stone round the neck of a Mahomedan student at the outset of his career, which prevents him for competing on equal terms with his non-Mahomedan compatriots and acquiring even a fair acquaintance with his mother tongue. Even if it were admitted that a knowledge of the vernacular of his district may be useful to him in after-life, it does not follow that the education of a Mahomedan boy should be conducted in that vernacular. He may learn it as a voluntary subject in an Urdu school; or he may join a Marathi School, should he desire to make a special study of that language. We are of opinion that the one indispensable condition of all improvement in Mahomedan primary education in this presidency is the removal of the double language difficulty, and we therefore humbly beg to draw your Excellency's attention to this important edueational problem.

The second serious drawback is the want of trained of Mahomedan teachers in Urdu schools. The Committee of the school has frequently applied to the Educational Department for the loan of trained Mohamedan teachers offering high salaries for them without success. We regret to state that the Islamia School has no trained teacher in the staff of either of its branches at the present moment and has no chance of securing any within a reasonable time in the future. However, this difficulty is by no means peculiar to the Islamia School, though it is doubtless felt by it more keenly than by others because of its high ideal mentioned above. There are four Municipal Urdu Schools in this City which give employment to fourteen masters, only four of whom are trained teachers. On the other hand in the Marathi Municipal Schools of the City there is not to be found a single teacher who is not trained to his profession or who does not possess his certificate of the Public Service Examination. The existing Mahomedan teachers in Urdu schools are altogether ill qualified to prepare their pupils for competition against the best equipped competitors from among rival communities. As a matter of bare justice to the Mahomedan community, this unequal contest between Moslem and non-moslem youths must be brought to an end without delay, and Mahomedan schools be provided with the same facilities which are enjoyed by the schools of other communities. It is our firm conviction that a trustworthy supply of teachers for Urdu schools cannot be secured without the establishment of an Urdu Training College in this Presidency, we are assured, in this respect of the sympathy and support of the Hon. Mr. Sharp, the present Director of Public Instruction, who only a few months ago publicly regretted his inability to introduce this urgent reform because of want of sufficient funds for the purpose at his disposal. We earnestly pray that it would be possible for your Excellency's Government to initiate steps in that direction at an early date.

In the early seventies a distinguished predecessor of your Excellency made a thoughtful provision for imparting English education to Mahomedan boys of this City through the instrumentality of their own mother tongue. In the Anglo Vernacular Camp School originally started for Parsee boys, to learn English through Gujrati, Urdu classes were introduced for Mahomedan boys with Mahomedan assistant teachers to teach them English up to the 5th Standard. These classes have been in existence since 37 years and it was high time they had developed into a separate institution for preparing Mahomedan students for the School Final Examination. As the Islamia School acts as a feeder to the above school and as the Urdu classes in the Anglo Gujrati School have outgrown their original purpose and are likely to outstrip their present dimensions we venture to suggest that the management of the classes should in future be placed under a competent Mahomedan Educational Committee which would render valuable help in their future expansion into a model Mahomedan High School for the guidance of the indigenous moslem schools in the districts of the Deccan.

The objects as well as the efforts of the supporters of the school have already been appreciated by Government as the late Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Selby, has recommended it for a Government contribution amounting to one half of its total yearly expenses. The accommodation in our present school building cannot possibly keep pace with the increased attendance of our students, and we shall soon be compelled to seek the assistance of the Cantonment Committee in the matter of granting a site for the location of our girls school, in close proximity to the present building.

The best thanks of the Committee are due to the present Director of Public Instruction for the symepathetic support he has always given to all the proposals placed before him by our accredited representative, as also to Lady Muir Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, the Nawab Saheb of Wai, Syed Shumsudin, Kadir and other ladies and gentlemen for their kind visits to, and encouraging remarks about the institution. We are happily also to express our obligation to the City Municipality, to the Cantonment Committee, the local branch of the National Indian Association, for their respective annual contributions to the funds of the school.

HALLEY'S COMET FOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Government Meteorologist at Kodaikanal telegraphs that Halley's comet was rediscovered by Herr Wolf at Konigslahle on September 11. Its magnitude was then sixteen.

THE Countess of Antrim arrives in India by mail at Bombay on the 15th of October.

MR. J. BENTON, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, returns from leave Home in the middle of next month to resume his appointment.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Public Meeting in Bombay.

A MEETING of the principal Indian citizens of Bombay was held in the Town Hall last evening, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim presiding, while a large number of the leading citizens of Bombay were present among them being:—The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. H. S. Polak, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Ameerudin Tayebji, and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla.

SIR PHEROZESHAH ON PRECEDENTS.

In opening the proceedings Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that he was not the Sheriff of Bombay, still he thought they would hold that he was entitled to propose that Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim be asked to take the chair on this occasion. On a similar occasion last year they had asked His Highness the Aga Khan to preside and it was a curious instance that on this occasion they had asked a Mahomedan gentleman to take the chair. On occasions of this sort it did not matter whether the gentleman that they were asking to take the chair was a Mahomedan, a Hindu or a Parsee, because they were all united with regard to their feelings in respect of the treatment of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa. He had said that he was not the Sheriff of Bombay, but even, if he was, he ventured to tell them that there were precedents there to justify the Sheriff to convene a meeting of the character of this meeting. In Bombay there existed several such precedents, but he would remind them of one precedent. It was in connection with the public meeting, convened on the retirement of Lord Ripon. That meeting was convened by Mr. David Watson, who was then the Sheriff of Bombay. He looked up the requisition. He found that it was signed by Indian citizens of Bombay and not a single name of a European was among the signatories. On looking up the requisition, he felt himself bound to convene the meeting. That was a meeting of the Indian citizens of Bombay. The political excitement at the time, they would remember, was immense and the meeting in connection with Lord Ripon was a political meeting, the largest and the most enthusiastic meeting ever assembled in the Hall. So that unofficial as the meeting was, the Sheriff had, in the interest of justice, felt himself bound to convene the meeting. He begged to remind the audience of only one thing, namely, that the Sheriff did not preside at this meeting. Having convened the meeting he had only to ask them to elect their Chairman. Whether Sheriff or no Sheriff, he presumed, they would agree that he was entitled to move the proposition asking Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim to take the chair.

Mr. Bomonji D. Petit having seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation, Sir Currimbhoy took the chair.

Mr. J. B. Petit then read letters of sympathy from "The Grand Old Man," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim addressed the meeting on behalf of his father, the Chairman, said:—Gentlemen, I am thankful to you for giving me this privilege, though I feel you might have chosen some one in many ways more fitted for the task. You are aware of the circumstances under which the meeting called by the Sheriff on the 31st August last, was cancelled. The abrupt cancellation called forth a display of feeling which has happily been alleyed by the Press Communique in which the Government have, with a candour and promptitude which deserve our acknowledgement, expressed their regret for the inconvenience caused to the public. Nothing more need be said therefore on that point. As regards the larger questions of the Sheriff's position and duties with which the communique deals, I am not sure that the Government view is correct. I believe that there are precedents, which conflict with the Government's view. However, this is not the proper occasion to enter into that question, which needs to be examined and dealt with separately.

I am glad, Gentlemen, that on the question which has brought us here together this evening, all the communities in India are of one mind, just as in South Africa itself all our countrymen have felt and acted and suffered together as Indians without distinction. We have met together for the purpose of considering the question of the treatment of our Indian brethren in the Transvaal and of voicing the feeling which is prevalent throughout the country in regard to it. The resolutions which will be submitted to you fully express the feeling. I need not take up your time with details. That will be done by gentlemen who know the question more intimately, and particularly by our friend, Mr. Polak, who comes from the spot and to whom, I am sure, you will all like me to convey the cordial acknowledgement of the citizens of Bombay for his admirable devotion to our cause. It would be strange if even in South Africa itself some Englishmen and Scotchmen and Irishmen were not found sympathising with us and supporting us in a matter where justice and right are so wholly on our side. I know that there are many such in India. We all know that the Government of India have all along spoken to His Majesty's Ministers strenuously on our behalf. We know also, Gentlemen, that His Majesty's Ministers themselves have repeatedly acknowledged the harshness and injustice of the policy of the Colonial Government towards British Indians. The present Secretary of State, soon after he became His Majesty's Minister for India, said in reply to the deputation which then waited upon him that "the British Government could not get away from the fact that a bar sinister was placed in some British Colonies upon many millions of the King's subjects" and he added that people in India would ask whether it was not want of will rather than want of power which led the British Government to stay its hand when it should be raised in defence of the great governing principles which responsible administrations seldom cared to be reminded of. That bar sinister, Gentlemen, still continues; and that question to which Lord Morley referred still puzzles us in ever-increasing force. Our countrymen have suffered much and struggled long in South Africa. They have sacrificed everything, property and wealth, family ties and personal liberty, and what has struck me very forcibly is that so much suffering has been accompanied by such perfect loyalty to British Rule. This loyalty is surely worth persevering. Gentlemen, we owe it not only to ourselves and our countrymen in South Africa but we owe it also to our Government, that there should be no mistake as to the strong and deep feeling that exist universally among all classes in India on the question of the treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects in His Majesty's Colonies. It is to give voice to that feeling that we have met here to-day and I have no doubt that the citizens of Bombay will do their duty as they have always done with the good sense, moderation and dignity which have hitherto given to Bombay's opinion no inconsiderable claim on the attention of our Rulers.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale then moved the first resolution, namely,

(a) That the Citizens of Bombay, in Public Meeting assembled, respectfully appeal once again to His Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to do all in their power, at this crucial moment in the history of South Africa, to prevent the continued injustice and ill-treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal, arising out of the combined operation of the Registration Act and Immigration Restriction Act in that Colony, which violate the Sovereign's gracious pledge to place Indians on a legal equality with the other subjects of the British Crown, and which have produced a profound sense of wrong and universal indignation among all classes and creeds in India.

(b) That, pending the satisfactory settlement of all questions affecting Indians in South Africa, this Meeting respectfully requests the Government of India to take steps to stop all further recruitment of Indian labour for South Africa.

Mr. Gokhale said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—You will see that the first part of this resolution is practically identical not only in substance but in its very wording with a resolution which was adopted in this very hall at the beginning of last year by a public meeting presided over by H. H. the Aga Khan. Eighteen months have elapsed since then and the fact that we have to repeat the self-same resolution again to-day shows that no relief has come in the interval and that the period has been one long night of tribulation and suffering to our brethren in the Transvaal. Indeed, gentlemen, the position to-day is far worse than it was when the last meeting was held. The actual struggle then had been only a month old, and it so happened that the very next day after the Bombay meeting a compromise was effected between Mr. Gandhi and General Smuts, seemingly full of promise of a peaceful settlement honourable to both sides. Again out of a total Indian population of about 8,000 men in the Transvaal, 7,500 were engaged in the struggle. To-day the total Indian population in that Colony has dropped to less than 6,000; and though most of these are in deep sympathy with the struggle and are helping it financially and in other ways, the burnt of the persecution is being borne by a brave band of about five hundred Indians, led by the indomitable Gandhi, a man of tremendous spiritual power, one who is made of the stuff of which great heroes and martyrs are made. Gentlemen, we have all been following this struggle with close interest and with deep indignation and pain, relieved only by our admiration for the heroic stand which our countrymen have made, but I think it will be useful to recall briefly on this occasion the principal facts. Under the old Boer Government of the Transvaal, a law was in existence which required all Asiatics who entered the Transvaal after 1885 to register themselves and to pay a registration fee of £3. There was no limit to the number that might so enter and the Indian population in the Transvaal before the war was estimated—and the estimate has been accepted by the Government—at 15,000 males leaving women and children out of account.

A CAUSE OF THE WAR.

The Boer Government had also passed a law requiring Indian traders to trade in locations only, but that law was never rigorously enforced and in fact an attempt to enforce it strictly was alleged by both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne as one of the causes that led to the war. In those days the Indian's resident in the Transvaal were not only regarded as entitled but were actually encouraged to turn to the Imperial Government for protection. Before the outbreak of hostilities most of the resident Indians left the Transvaal, carrying with them passes from the Boer Government permitting them to return after the close of the war. The war ended in 1902, resulting in the annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire. It was however soon discovered that the substitution of the British Government for the Boer so far from bringing any relief to the Indians, actually made their position far worse. In 1903, the agents of the British Government that had gone to war with the Boers for seeking to enforce the law about locations, themselves sought to enforce that law in a far more stringent manner than the Boers had ever contemplated. The attempt failed on an appeal to the Supreme Court, but it gave the Indians a taste of what was in store for them under the new regime, and it naturally filled all right-minded men with indignation and disgust. Then the cry was started that Indians were flooding the Colony and it was necessary to stop the influx. How dishonest and unscrupulous the cry, was may be seen from the fact that the Indian population in the Transvaal since the war has at no time reached the number that was there before the war. I have already told you that the male population alone before the war was 15,000. In 1904, a regular census was taken when it was found that the entire Indian population, including women and children, was only 10,000. Again in 1906 a memorandum issued by the Registrar of Asiatics showed that up to then about 13,000 permits had altogether been issued and that actual number of Indians in the Colony—men, women, and children all told—was not more than 10,000. In July, 1907, when the first stage of the passive resistance struggle began, it was estimated by the Indian leaders that there were about 9,000 Indians in the Colony.

WHITE COLONISTS' OBJECT.

In December of that year, when the struggle reached an advanced stage it was estimated that the number was about 8,000. And to-day it is less than 6,000. The cry of unrestricted influx was, however, persistently and vigorously maintained by Boer and Britain alike and the Indians soon saw that the real object of the white Colonists was somehow to get rid of the Indian element altogether. Lord Milner, who could not help seeing how badly the Indians were being treated, advised them to undergo voluntary registration, and take out fresh premits, though they already had registered themselves under the Boer Government and held its passes. The Indians did this, and Lord Milner thanked them for the manner in which they had met him in the matter. When Lord Selborne succeeded Lord Milner as High Commissioner, he inquired into the charge of unrestricted and fraudulent influx, and publicly declared that the charge was unfounded. Still the cry continued that the Colony was being flooded by Indians, and ultimately the Government introduced into the Legislative Council in 1906 an Ordinance called the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance, which provided for a fresh compulsory registration of all Asiatics entitled to be in the Colony under very humiliating circumstances. The Asiatics protested strongly, vehemently against the Ordinance but to no purpose, and the Ordinance was, with small modifications, passed by the Legislative Council. This was in reality the beginning of the Passive Resistance movement. The British Indians held a public meeting to appoint a deputation headed by Mr. Gandhi to proceed to England to induce the Imperial Government to withhold the Royal assent to the Ordinance and at this meeting they passed their famous resolutions that in the event of their prayer being rejected, they bound themselves solemnly not to submit to the tyrannous and degrading legislation. The deputation to England succeeded for the time, and the Royal assent was withheld from the Ordinance. But at the same time a Constitution conferring full self-Government was granted to the Colony and the very first use which the Transvaal Parliament made of its legislative powers was to pass in March, 1907, an enactment called the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, for the compulsory registration of Asiatics, which was no other than the Ordinance from which the Royal assent had been withheld. This time, however, the law received the Royal assent in spite of the protests of the Indian community. The regulations framed under it required the Indians to register themselves by the end of October, 1907, to give their finger-prints and other details for purposes of identification and altogether subjected them to most galling humiliations. The Indians declined to submit to the regulations and though the period for registrations was extended to the end of November, 1907, it was found at its close that only 500 Indians out of a total of 8,000 had registered themselves.

THE COMPROMISE.

Then followed a sharp but comparatively short conflict between the Transvaal Government and the Passive resisters. Many of them, including Mr. Gandhi, were arrested and sent to jail but at the end of January, 1908, a compromise was arrived at as I have already told you, between Mr. Gandhi and General Smutts. The terms of this compromise according to Mr. Gandhi's version, which those who know Mr. Gandhi will not for a moment doubt, were these:—The Indians were to register themselves voluntarily within three months, the registration being free from humiliating details and the Asiatic Law Amendment Act was to be repealed and Asiatic Immigration was to be regulated under the operation of another law passed the previous year, namely the Immigration Restriction Act, which was general in its provisions. In accordance with this compromise, the whole Indian community in the Transvaal voluntarily registered itself by the beginning of May, 1908; but the Transvaal Government on its side, instead of repealing the obnoxious Asiatic Law Amendment Act, merely passed a law to validate the voluntary registrations. The result of this action on the part of the Transvaal Government was to defeat two most important objects which the Indians had in view in agreeing to the compromise. Those objects were: first, that there should be no law on the statute-book of the Colony subjecting Indians as such to humiliating treatment and secondly, it should be open to the people of this country to enter the Colony on the same terms as the people of European countries, i.e., by passing a literary test in one of the European languages, thereby ensuring immigration to a few cultured Indians every year. By retaining the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, however, on the statute-book, General Smuts frustrated both these objects, as the Act subjected Indians to humiliating treatment, and by confining entry into the Colony to those Asiatics only who were pre-war residents, it effectually prevented the admission of new Indians. The Indian community of the Transvaal naturally therefore looked upon the refusal of General Smuts to repeal the Asiatic Amednment Act as a gross breach of faith and finding themselves taken in, inasmuch as they had voluntarily registered themselves, they at once he'd a public meeting at which they renewed the vow to continue passive resistance and to re-open the struggle about 2,500 Indians burnt their registration certificates.

THE STRUGGLE UNABATED.

This was in September of last year and since then the struggle has gone on in a very acute form. Those who will speak to the second resolution will tell you what dreadful hardships and suffering have been endured by the passive resisters for the cause. Briefly 2,500 sentences, most of hard labour, have been inflicted on them. About a thousand persons have been absolutely ruined and a thousand more have left the Colony. The struggle, however, has continued unabated to the present day.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, seconding the proposition, said that the mover had given them details of the history of the question from a political standpoint and the other speakers would give them details describing the humiliation to which Indians had been submitted in South Africa. He would tell them that in their school classes, the Indians were taught that England was the Champion of Freedom and that she had dealt a fatal blow to slavery. But in this instance when Indians saw that England was encouraging slavery in a mild form, how could they have any respect for the education, which they acquired at the feet of Englishmen? The English Government had expressed their inability to interfere in the matter, intimating that Indians could take care of themselves. Would they say that of the Transvaal Government sought to exclude Australians or Canadians? The treatment of Indians in South Africa violated the laws of humanity, of civilisation, and of co-citizenship and denied the higher claims of gratitude.

RESTRICTION OF RACE.

Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit supported the proposition and remarked:—

Since we met here last year, the situation has become worse; the injustice has assumed an active form; and the sufferings of our people have become more acute. The present, however, is a crucial moment in the history of the struggle of Indians in South Africa, when our voice must be raised once again; and perhaps something can be done to improve the situation and to remove the tension that exists in this country. It is perfectly true that the South African Union Bill has passed through both Houses of Parliament, thereby placing, for the first time in the constitutional history of England the hitherto unknown restrictions of colour and race upon the statute books of the Empire, to the everlasting shame of England. We deplore this fact all the more when we remember that the Imperial Parliament has kept to itself under the Letters Patent, granting self-government to the South African States, the right of vetoing any legislation they may in their absolute discretion think fit. All India was, therefore, staggered when, instead of vetoing this mischievous measure, both Houses of Parliament sanctioned, and the Royal assent finally confirmed the passing of the Union Bill. During the last few years, much has happened to chill our faith in British justice and to damp our belief in British love of fair play. But, we still hope—all India hopes—and let us wish, not in vain, that the statesmen, who preside over the destinies of the Empire will rise to the full height of their responsibilities and act in a manner that will justify this faith in British justice and love of fair play that still lingers in many of us.

The proverbial patience, with which the people of this country bear their sufferings, however keen may be, is too often misunderstood. Because India does not shout, it is imagined that India does not feel. But they are visionaries who cannot perceive the significance of the new spirit of Nationalism that pulsates throughout the country! There are none so blind as those who will not see! The request to the Government of India as embodied in the concluding portion of the resolution will show all those who have eyes to see, that India is determined not to stand this humiliation. This resolution must carry its own commentary; and for the sake of England we hope, that those who are in power will understand the true meaning of this move. The continuance of the colour bar must unevitably produce a most harmful and dangerous effect upon the minds of the people of this vast country. This action can be open only to two interpretations: either that England does not care for India and her interests, or, that England is too weak to compel a self-governing colony to legislate in such a manner as not to involve a deliberate infringement of the fundamental principles of the British constitution. In either case the effect must be of a most deplorable character; and such as may ultimately, if allowed to continue, even affect the loyalty of this country.

Mr. Hussein Tyabji supported the resolution, and said:—I regard the ill-treatment, injustice, humiliation and injuries to our fellow-countrymen in South Africa of such a character, that it is our duty as Indians to protest against them. Indeed the degradations and insults are such that it would be base in us if we did not resent them. I regard the question as one so vitally important and so grave that I consider it my duty as a citizen of the Empire to do all that in my power lies to bring to light and expose the real feelings and sentiments of my countrymen. Their profound sense of wrong and indignation—and to advice that wise and far-seeing Government, which is charged with our destinies and which has deserved so well to fasten our affection and gratitude—and appeal, that it may remove that perilous wedge which is doing all that is possible to create enmity and to separate the colonies from the people of this great country. The state of affairs in South Africa cannot but seem of vital importance, not only to our status and our honour, but they seem a peril of the gravest kind to the safety of the Empire, and it is our duty as citizens of the Empire to implore the Government at once to remedy the evil, save our honour and remove the peril.

Mr. Oomar Haji Amod Johari also supported the resolution giving his personal experience in the Transvaal. The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

BRAVE AND NOBLE STAND.

Mr. H A. Wadia moved the second resolution, which was:

That this Meeting desires to place on records its deep appreciation of the brave and noble stand made by the Indian community of the Transvaal in its endeavour to secure the removal of unjust and degrading legislation based on considerations of race, and the Meeting express its sincere admiration of the patriotism, courage, self-restraint, and self-sacrifice displayed by the community since the commencement of the struggle.

Mr. H. A. Wadia, in moving the second resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The resolution which has been entrusted to me, and which I feel it both a privilege and a pleasure to submit for your acceptance, is in these terms:—That this meeting desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the brave and noble stand made by the Indian community of the Transvaal in its endeavour to secure the removal of unjust and degrading legislation based on considerations of race, and the meeting expresses its sincere admiration of the patriotism, courage, self-restraint, and self-sacrifice displayed by the community since the commencement of the struggle. It will take too much time, gentlemen, to describe in any adequate detail the brave and noble stand made by our countrymen in South Africa, or the patriotism, courage, self-restraint and self-sacrifice, displayed by them since the commencement of the struggle in the Transvaal. That struggle commenced as far back as 1885 when the Boers designated and legislated against all our countrymen as "coolies." Their attempt was not wholy successful, and we all know, though some statements seem to have forgotten the fact, that it was one of the causes that led to war. But the struggle did not cease when the war ended in 1902. It was revived under conditions which made it more arduous and more painful. The Government that had espoused our cause before the war, abandoned our people after the war to the tender mercies of the same sordid selfishness which they had once so emphatically condemned. In the long history of the struggle that which creates in us the most painful reflexion is the fact that coincident with the establishment and extension of British power in the Transvaal, there was the growing defection of British protection for His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal. You have only to remember the fine things that were said before the war and compare the sympathetic attitude of Lord Roberts in 1903, of Lord Milner in 1904, and even of Lord Selbourne, the present High Commissioner, in 1905, with all that has been allowed and permitted and suffered since 1906—to see not only how the struggle has been prolonged but how from year to year it tended more and more to break our people's hearts and almost to destroy our people's hope! And in spite of it all that struggle has been continued and kept up and our countrymen in the Transvaal have truly made a brave and a noble stand. In 1906 the United Kingdom gave responsible self-government to the Transvaal and Generals Botha and Smuts came to power in 1907. I wish to speak of them both with every fairness. They have been valiant and great and endowed with splendid capacity. Before and during and after the war they have done much that will fill the page of history to their credit. But Sir, we here and our countrymen in South Africa cannot forget that it was General Botha who, in his election address in 1907, undertook if his party came to power to "drive the coolies out of the country in four years;" and that it was General Smuts who had declared a year earlier that "the Asiatic cancer which had eaten so deeply into the vitals of South Africa ought to be resolutely eradicated."

A WANTON AFFRONT.

The "coolies" and the "cancer," gentlemen, of course, meant among others the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. Imagine what a prospect it was for our countrymen when these men came into power. The Transvaal Parliament met in March 1907, and within 24 hours the Asiatic Law Amendment Act was passed through both Houses with what Lord Curzon rightly denounced in the House of Lords as "uncompromising, unnecessary, and almost indecent speed." It compelled British Indians to register themselves in a manner and under conditions which conveyed a wanton affront and an unmerited stigma. Our countrymen refused to submit to it. It had fixed the 31st October 1907, as the latest day of registration and by that date out of 8,000 British Indians in the Transvaal only from 250 to 400 got themselves registered. Then the Immigration Restriction Act came into force. The result was that, however, cultured and educated, the British Indian might be, he must submit to the degrading registration or be turned out as a prohibited immigrants. The Royal assent was given to the Immigration Restriction Act on the 26th December 1907, and immediately the leading British Indians were summoned before the Magistrates and asked to show cause why they should not be ordered to leave the Transvaal because they had failed to get themselves registered. They had refused to be registered and they refused to leave. They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. They refused to pay the fine and preferred to go to prison. Thus was indeed a brave and a noble stand. The Johannesburg jail was crowded with the passive resisters and General Smuts opened negotiations with Mr. Gandhi and the other leaders. Then a compromise was agreed to. The operation of the obnoxious and insulting Registration Act was suspended by the Transvaal Government and the British Indians agreed to accept voluntary registration instead. It is not denied that our countrymen fully and faithfully performed their part of the compact. Eight thousand got themselves registered voluntarily. Then they asked for the repeal of the hateful Registration Act according to promise.

The promise was denied by General Smuts. It was insisted upon by Mr. Gandhi. I have read with some care the literature on the controversy, and I must say, both of them are right, and both are wrong. You will, of course, allow me to explain. I know Mr. Gandhi and many of you here must know him. He is as trusting as a child. I do not know General Smuts, but we all know, gentlemen, that the Boer is "slim." The poor unsophisticated Indian leader was no match for the artful Boer Minister. It is not denied that the Registration had become a dead letter. Then why not repeal it? General Smuts did not altogether refuse but he only would do so at a price! The price he asked was that the Immigration Restriction Act should be so altered or amended that no British Indian should thenceforth be permitted to enter the Transvaal! The affront and the stigma were to be transferred from the Registration Act, when it was repealed; to the Immigration Act, when it was amended. Under the Immigration Restriction Act as it stood the prohibited immigrant was defined as anyone who should be unable to write out or sign in any European language an application for permission to enter the Colony. The only other grounds for prohibition were immorality, poverty, and criminality. No prohibition existed, specifically on the ground of colour or race. But the alteration proposed—the price asked for was—that British Indians however cultured and educated, however personally respectable, and however well connected, should not enter the Transvaal only because they were Indians. Our countrymen refused to pay that price. Their reply was publicly to burn the 8,000 certificates of registration and to restore the status before the compromise. Can you for one moment blame them? We can only say again that they made a brave and a noble stand.

PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE.

They declared that they would not and they could not be a party to such tracking with their country's honour and their fellow-countrymen's rights. They were prepared to sacrifice and they have sacrificed everything that is valuable and valued in life in order to save and to uphold their country's honour and to give proof of their pride in her ancient past, their devotion to her present, and their confidence in her future. They have sacrificed and are sacrificing every month and every week to the present day their own and their family's comfort and happiness, their wealth and worldly possessions, their personal liberty, their sacred family ties—all, because they know and feel that their submission means India's present dishonour and India's lasting shame.

Such has been their patriotism and their courage, their self-sacrifice and their suffering! They have suffered and are suffering what? Imprisonment to herd with kaffirs and with criminals. Hard labour, manacled like convicts and marched through the public streets wearing the hideous garb of the felon! Placed under savage warders and subjected to brutal and unknown treatment! Exposure to the rigours of biting cold with scanty shelter and insufficient covering! Emaciated and half-starved on rations made up in part of food which their religion prohibits! Fathers have gone to jail leaving wives and children, bereft of home and comfort and protection and sometimes even of their daily bread. Sons have gone to jail and their mothers and fathers have had their hearts torn from them! Twenty-five hundred sentences have been passed and inflicted and borne in a little over twenty-five months and yet they will not yield and still they resist! Mothers and wives have gloried in their sons' and husbands' sacrifices, or claimed only to share their privations and sufferings! In Pretoria the Tamil women had not left one single-bodied male member of their families to protect them; as fathers and brothers and husbands and sons had all resisted the ignominy and had all been sentenced and imprisoned. Many women, once the owners of happy homes, could be seen in the public streets hawking their wares for the maintenance of their children when the bread-earners were in jail. Some poor wives were confined of still-born children from the shock of their husbands' sudden arrest. And to crown it all there was the case in July last of poor Nagappa, a youth of 19, sentenced to ten days' hard labour for hawking without a license. He went to jail; a vigorous lad, but at the end of the ten days, through brutal treatment and inhuman neglect, he came out only to die and died within six days. Surely all this demands and deserves our sincere admiration. And we must admire it all not as Hindus only, nor as Musulmans, nor as Parsis but as Indians, for they there in the Transvaal of all classes and creeds have stood together shoulder to shoulder in one common sense and have set us an example of union by which all of us may profit and of which every one of us should be proud. Neither can we forget the surprising self-restraint which has enabled all the sacrifice and suffering and sorrow—self-restraint, not of one class or one community, but of all, and especially of those brave men on whose behalf the aged Field Marshal Lord Roberts put in his pathetic plea before H.M.'s Government as those who had the honour of wearing the King's uniform and had served and fought loyally and faithfully in distant fields for the King's flag and the King's Empire. Some years ago one of the most powerful Ministers of the time exhorted the British public to "think Imperially." I do not know, Sir, how far the Right Hon. gentleman and his colleagues and collaborators have succeeded in the task. But we in India may be pardoned if we say that we have been observing and feeling that instead of "Imperial thinking there has of late been a great deal of Imperial winking!" Imperial winking even at the cardinal fact that India forms no inconsiderable part of the British Empire and furnishes three out of every four of the vast population which owes allegiance to the British Crown and whose harmony and peace, whose cohesion and contentment are indispensable to the Empire's strength and the Empire's security! Imperial winking at those great governing principles which have brought Great Britain to the plenitude of her power and the zenith of her greatness, but which, we know on the high authority of Lord Morley himself, responsible statesmen seldom care to be reminded of nowadays! Well may India ask and exclaim—

You have your British Parliament yet,
Where is your British Policy gone?
Of two such weapons why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?

THE ACT OF UNION.

I cannot pretend, gentlemen, that to this there has been no reply. We had the reply from Mr. Chamberlain, when as Colonial Secretary, some years ago, he wrote that the sending of any mandate would be resisted by a show of physical force and in face of that contingency the Colonial Office had to stay its hand. We had it again from Lord Morley in 1905 when he publicly declared that the British Government could remonstrate more effectively with foreign powers than with its own people in the Colonies. We had it last a month ago when the South African Union Bill was before both Houses of Parliament, Not one high Minister could justify what Sir Charles Dilke called "the terrible bar of non-eligibility to set on the Union Parliament for those who were not of European descent." Every one of His Majesty's Ministers who spoke tried only to apologise for they all disliked it; they deeply regretted it; but they dared not remove it. Well, Sir, all I will venture to say is this. In the first place this policy of weak protest and to-morrow's acquiescence conveys a mischievous and pernicious lesson to India which, bad as it would be at all times, is particularly unfortunate at the present time. In the second place India's silence has been misunderstood, and we would be failing in our duty if we did not say with all the sincerity we are capable of that persistence in such policy is calculated inevitably to bring about a state of things which it is not prudent to provoke and which it will not be safe to despise.

I have no doubt, gentlemen, that you will pass this resolution with acclamation. It is perhaps not very difficult to make speeches. It is certainly very easy to applaud. Meetings and speeches and applause are no doubt necessary and useful. But for heaven's sake let us do something more than speak and applaud. Let us open our purses and give part of our means. Let us devote some part of our time, our thought, our toil to sustained effort and organised work. It will, of course, entail some sacrifice, but what will that be compared to what our poor people, men and women and children have been suffering there in the cause which is common to us all? Five thousand and five hundred from this city are said to have signed the recent requisition to the Sheriff. If of those fifty-five hundred only fifty-five earnest men would be forthcoming to form an association or a committee to co-operate with our friends in London, if such committee or association was formed in every capital city in India giving our people intelligent and accurate information from time to time of the situation in the Colonies, and voicing, when required, the indignation and the deep hurt that India feels depend upon it that the question of the treatment of British Indians in the Colonies will soon wear a different aspect.

Do not think for one moment that we will embarrass the authorities. They would be embarrassed only if they were unwilling to do their duty. Such is not the case; and we should do all that lies in our power to strengthen the hands of Sir George Clarke, and of Lord Minto and of Lord Morley. There too is Lord Ampthill who has not forgotten India and who has been rendering us yeoman service with his South Africa British Indian Committee. There is their indefatigable secretary, Mr. Rich. There is Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree who has unceasingly devoted himself to this question. They all require our backing and our support. India silent and seemingly indifferent, India inert and seemingly apathetic is dead weight which must dishearten and make our friends' work difficult and weary. But India alert and responsible, vigilant and watchful, India persistent and vigorous in their support will give them heart, and hope, and sustain them to better effort, help them to ultimate success. Of that ultimate success I for one will not despair. But that ultimate success, believe me gentlemen, will be possible only if we convince the Colonials and the British Parliament and people that this question affects not alone the few hundreds who go to jail and the few thousands who suffer in South Africa, but that behind those few hundreds and few thousands stand the millions in this land, determined that the bar sinister against us in any part of His Majesty's Dominions shall be removed, and that no differentiation and no legal disqualification shall exist anywhere in the Empire on the ground of race or colour or creed if India is to remain a part of that Empire.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani seconded the resolution. He said the Indians had been an important factor in the formation of the British Empire and he could not understand why they were treated so badly in the Transvaal.

MR. POLAK.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, in support of the resolution, said:—In appearing upon this platform to support this Resolution, I do so as one of a delegation of four messengers from the Transvaal Indians who have so bravely endured hardship and misfortune during these three unhappy years. My colleagues are not here to-day in the flesh since their bodies are in gaol. But they are here in spirit, and they implore you to offer your most powerful protest against the agony and injury that have been inflicted upon the Indians of the Transvaal, that an end may be put to it all, and an honourable peace may reign. My three colleagues are representative men in every sense of the word. Mr. Ibrahim Saleji Coovadia is the managing partner of an important wholesale firm in Johannesburg. He has occupied the responsible position of Treasurer of the Transvaal British Indian Association and of the Hamidia Islamic Society, and in the unavoidable absence of his predecessors on public service in the Transvaal gaols, the unenviable duties attached to the Chairmanship of the Association have devolved upon him. This is the second time that he has been in goal with hard labour. Mr. Nadir Ardeshir Cama is an ex-government official and is a well educated man. He was for many years Indian Postmaster in Johannesburg. He has been twice dismissed from the position, and has twice been to goal because he refused to place his own material interest before the public weal. Mr. N. Veungopal Naidoo is a Madrasi who has suffered greatly for conscience' sake. He is now in gaol for the third time and has even been illegally deported from the Colony, though his rights of residence had been finally determined. These are the men who were chosen by their compatriots to represent the Transvaal Indians in this country and to ventilate their grievances and describe their sufferings to you. But to-day my colleagues address you with silent voices. They appeal to you from within the walls of the Transvaal gaols, where they have been imprisoned lest India should know what sufferings have been theirs and those, for and with whom they have worked, have endured. And it is more appropriate that their silent voices should appeal to you than that I should address you.

UNITED IN SUFFERING.

It is easy to speak and to write but how difficult it is to suffer faithfully and gladly, I do not think many of you can know. I have written and spoken of the joy of their suffering. But they have realized it. Do you realise what it means to them and to you? To them it means a divine cement that has borned all sections of the community together and made them one. They have united to throw aside all prejudices, all old dislikes, all ancient misunderstandings. Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Christian and Sikhs have stood upon the same platform, or to speak more accurately, have stood in the same prisoner's dock and have starved in the same gaol. The merchant and the hawker, the lawyer and the priest, the Brahmin and the man of low caste, the soldier and the clerk, have all drunk the same bitter sweet draught, have all eaten from the same dish of bitter experience. They know quite well, however, that they are casting off the old shameful name of "coolie" and are investing themselves with the new and honourable title of "British Indian." Do you think that all these suffering, then, has been for nought? Is it nothing that they have been able to extort from those most hostile to them, praise and admiration because of their willingness to suffer the utmost extremity rather than consent to a disgraceful peace? That is what my colleagues would ask you could they be present here to-day! They would remind you of the Indian women widowed, the Indian children orphaned, by a Government that apparently cannot appreciate good citizenship. They would tell you of the ruined homes and businesses of men suddenly arrested in the street, brought before the Magistrate, sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour—who were innocent of any crime beyond that of safe-guarding their manhood and your honour, and whose families were left destitute. They would tell you of the brave Tamil women who have sent their husbands, brothers and sons to gaol by the hundred, and who are now going round the street of Johannesburg and Pretoria selling vegetables to buy their children bread. They could tell you individual stories of heroism that should be retold in every bazaar in India—how Mr. Dawood Mahomed rushed to the Transvaal from Natal to the rescue of his brethern and how he, who formerly drove through the city in his carriage is now fit only to occupy the invalid's bath chair, his health having been broken from his having spent the major part of the last year in gaol and his business having been ruined because he refused to give it any attention. Mr. Rustomjee Jeewanjee, who has sent you the message that he will dig his grave in gaol if you fail to procure his honourable release. The Parsi community of this city which has produced so many noble philanthrophists who have given vast sums in charity, has also produced a man who has given all he could, himself, in the cause of his country, and his name with that of his co-religionists, Sorabji Shapurji, N. A. Cama, and Shapurji Randeria should be honoured in his own community and throughout India. Then my colleagues would tell you of how Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Cachalia lost his whole fortune rather than break his solemn oath. He has been to gaol again and again. He is the Chairman of the British Indian Association, and he is the man whom we in the Transvaal have delighted to honour. They would remind you of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, saint and patriot, who would gladly allow his body to be torn asunder by wild horses rather than compromise his honour and that of his country. Diwan's son, lawyer, cultured leader of his people, this was the man whom a Transvaal Minister betrayed, who nearly gave his life that he might fulfil his pledge word to the Transvaal Government last year, who was set to hard labour in full view of the public, who was half-starved on Kaffir's diet, who was marched in a convict suit through the public street in broad day-light on one occasion, and on another, manacled like the most degraded criminal that the Transvaal could boast. This was the martyrdom inflicted upon a man who is honoured and respected by Europeans and Indians alike throughout South Africa, and my colleagues, were they here to-day, would ask you whether you did not feel the full shame of it when you received the news of this treatment meted out to their representative, your ambassador. They would tell you of the brave Thambi Naidoo, who goes to gaol with a smile on his face and joy in his heart that he might add his mite to the national edifice. He is the man who refused to go to the Doctor for relief when his hands where blistered and bleeding with the rough work he was called upon to do, and who exclaimed: "No, my hands may drop off, but I will work right on."

HEART-BROKEN MOTHERS.

That is the stuff of which heroes are made. My collegues would tell you of heart-broken Indian mothers who, in their agony, have been delivered of still-born children, of heroic Indian wives who, approaching motherland, have yet sent their husbands back into the van of battle. They could tell you of children of tender years who have bravely gone to gaol. They could tell you of the two thousand five hundred convictions, since the struggle commenced, of the shameful deportations, of the false information conveyed to the Imperial Government. Colonel Seely told us the other day that lawful Indian residents of the Transvaal were not being deported. See here, then, a man who was registered under the hated Asiatic Act, who is a lawful resident, and who is now deported here from the Transvaal. Colonel Seely told us the other day that Indians who were domiciled elsewhere in South Africa, were not being deported. With this man, however, was deported a man who was born in Natal and domiciled in the Orange River Colony. Here he is deported to this country from the Transvaal. He has never been to India in his life before, he has no friends here and no money. Colonel Seely is not to blame; he merely states what has been told him. But can you wonder that the Transvaal Indians are fighting like men with their backs to the wall against an enemy that seems to know neither honour nor mercy. And speaking for myself as an Englishman I can tell you how many of my compatriots have admired the manner in which these men and women have struggled and suffered, and I can tell you the measure of what they have gained. They have broken roads, they have carried sanitary buckets, they have starved and shivered, they have fallen sick and have been neglected, they have been abused and reviled. One of them died the other day—the lad Nagappen—a few days after his release from gaol. Many of my fellow-countrymen have gazed in mute amazement at the calm heroism and the courageous self sacrifice of it all. And the Indian passive resisters in the Transvaal have many European admirers throughout South Africa.

FOR INDIA'S SAKE.

But if you were to ask these valiant people what they have done all this for, they would say, if they were men: "We have done this lest our brethren throughout South Africa and the rest of the Empire should suffer. We have done it for India's sake. We have suffered that you might be secure. We have had pain that you might have peace. We have had sorrow that you might have joy. We have lost our business that your honour might be saved. We have made roads, it is true, but they were pathways to righteousness. We have broken stones, it is true, but only that we might build a rampart between you and disaster. We have been told that all British subjects of the Crown have the same legal rights within the Empire as any others, and we are striving to preserve Imperial pledges." And if they were women, they would reply: "We have given birth not to children but to the noblest conceptions of which we were capable—endurance, suffering, self-respect, self sacrifice, devotion to duty, self-restraint, public virtue. These are our children and we place them at the service of the Motherland."

I will not take up your time further. All the eloquence of which I am capable could give you no adequate idea of what these brave people have undergone. The little band that is still so valiantly carrying on the struggle have sworn to die in goal rather than surrender. If they do, theirs will be the honour, but how can you face their weeping wives and children? They have sent me here to tell you that they are prepared to suffer to the uttermost for your sake. Are you prepared to demand such a sacrifice at their hands?

Mr. Husain B. Tyabji supported the resolution.

Mr. Haji Essa Haji Soomar related his personal experiences in the Transvaal.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Mr. James MacDonald moved the third resolution, which was: "That this Meeting expresses its emphatic and indignant protest against the arbitrary deportations from the Transvaal to India with the assistance of foreign agency of Indians lawfully resident in the Transvaal or domiciled elsewhere in South Africa. That a Committee be appointed to collect and distribute funds for the purpose of alleviating the needs of such Indians as have suffered deportation."

Before making any remarks he wished to explain his own position. He had felt and he sincerely hoped that it was a mistake on his part that several young men at the meeting were carried away by the idea that it was British Government that was at fault. But Mr. MacDonald would take exception to any criticisms made as a reflection upon the actions of the British Government. He himself sympathised with the Indians in South Africa. The British Government sympathised with them and, he said, it was a pity that such laws as were complained of should exist.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

THE APPEAL.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that the Chairman be authorised to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Mr. K. Natrajan seconded the resolution, and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal supported it.

On being put to the vote it was carried unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

On the motion of Mr. Amirudin Tyebji seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, best thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Government for having lent the use of the Town Hall for holding the meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman on the motion of Mr. H. S. Dikshit, seconded by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. Glee Club held a concert in their Rooms last evening which was well attended and earned appreciation from a considerable audience. The Society was fortunate in having the services of Mrs. Fen Hick whose renderings of the "Spinning Song" from the "Flying Dutchman" and Greig's "Dwarfs March" were quite the best things of the evening and were responsible for much of its enjoyment. The Glee Club itself gave several numbers in a creditable manner, and would appear, with more compactness and some nicer discrimination in selection of voices, to become a very competent company. Madame Lilian Stone, Mr. T. B. Buxton, Miss Vining, Mr. Edwin Gellett, Mrs. Portlock and Mr. Howard Comfort also contributed to the programme.

FATAL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

The "Elephant Building" Ablaze.

ONE KILLED AND TWO SUSPECTED BURNT.

About a quarter to four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the south-east corner of a room on the fourth floor of a five-storeyed house, in Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, owned by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubbai, and situated in front of the Princess Theatre, owned by the same gentleman. The blaze and smoke being noticed by a policeman on the Kalbadevie Road, an alarm was given and it being a very busy locality, more than 5,000 people collected in front of the burning house. The Fire Brigade Engines arrived on the spot very quickly, and rendered valuable assistance. The building which is commonly known as the "Elephant House" from the huge image in stone of an elephant on the façade of the building, has large shops on the ground floor; the first three floors being used as residential quarters. The uppermost floors were used as a Hindu Hotel, styled "Hindu Lodge," where mostly Guzerathi Hindus lived.

The fire engines from the Fort, the Colaba, the Chinchpogly and the Byculla Fire Brigade Stations, arrived with two fire escapes, but before the latter could be utilised two men fell victims to the fire. The stairs on the fourth floor, leading to the upper flat, were destroyed by the fire soon after it broke out and two men who were thus shut out from coming down were seen by the people in the street. One man in a panic jumped out of the window. He fell into the street and was killed on the spot. The other man when last seen was enveloped in flames and was seen no more. It is supposed he was burnt to death. From inquiries of the neighbours it is believed that two other men remained in the uppermost flat, and it is feared those also may have been killed.

The work of the Fire Brigade was very creditable. Road-trees were erected in front of the burning house and water was played upon the flames from all directions for more than forty minutes before the fire could be brought under control. Towards the end a portion of the roof came down with a crash.

The occupiers of the building were: 4th and 5th floors used as a hotel, conducted by one Nurbheram Govind. Third floor was occupied by a Gayanshalla, a Music school. 2nd floor by an Astrologer, and in his neighbourhood there is a native tavern. On the first floor is the office of the Goan Death Benefit Fund and the ground floor was occupied by a photographic studio, Radhabai Bookseller and Catholic Book Depot.

Soon after the discovery of the fire Mulji Amarsey (40), a Sorter on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail office, jumped from the top floor and died on the spot. Two more men were seen on the same floor, by Mr. Watson of the Byculla fire brigade station. He sent up foremen Scott and Laton, to rescue them. These two foremen went up to the 4th floor, but could not go to the 5th floor, the stairs having been destroyed by fire, and they returned. Nothing more is known of these two men.

On receipt of the report of the fire Mr. S. M Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, arrived on the spot and issued necessary orders. Amongst the other police officers present were:—Mr. Sloane, Mr. Sullivan, Inspectors Coxen, Mahomed Husein Taki, Jones, Barnes, Sub-Inspectors Smith and Flanagan.

Mr. Allan and Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps were also on the scene.

The water supply was copious.

The traffic on the Kalbadevi Road was stopped for two hours and the tramcars were run via the Market.

The total damage is not known. The hotel proprietor says his loss is Rs. 5,000 and is covered by Insurance. The building is also insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

REMEDIES FOR SNAKE-BITE, SCORPION STING AND HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Serpent bite."—Sometime ago a labourer of mine was bitten by a poisonous serpent and both his arms and legs as well as his face and the rest of his body were swollen. His eyes sank down in the sockets, and he began to loose blood through the nose and mouth and urethra. In this condition he passed three days in great restlessness and was on the point of death. Thereafter I came to know of it. I at once sent some sugarcane vinegar, directing that about a wine-glassful adult-dose to be given to him at the interval of an hour and some to be rubbed frequently on the sting. In one dose the hemorrhage ceased, the swelling began to subside, and after the second dose the man was greatly relieved. Two more doses were administered and some more vinegar rubbed on the sting, the result of which was that the man became quite well and began to move about. Had the remedy been applied as soon as he was bitten, he would not have had to suffer so much. The man was quite cured by this treatment only.

Second case.—A son of my peon was bitten by a serpent about three months ago; the peon came running to me and asked for some medicine, upon which I sent some vinegar for internal use and also to be rubbed on the sting as explained above. In one adult-dose, the feeling of faintness disappeared, and the boy became quite well. A second dose was not required to be given.

Thus, by way of experiments, I had given vinegar to be internally taken and also to be rubbed on the sting, and in both the cases the remedy was found successful and efficacious on bites of serpents. Hence, if according to my experience, vinegar were used for serpent bites as an experiment in every Hospital and Police Station, it would prove a cheap and successful remedy and blessing to the people.

In the case of a sting by a scorpion also, merely rubbing vinegar on the sting, until relief is got, brings about a complete cure.

"Hydrophobia:"—As soon as a man is bitten by a rabid dog, the injured part should be washed off, without delay, with some brandy or 25 underproof country liquor, or in the absence of any of these, with pure water; and then some slaked lime (which the Natives of India use for eating with betel leaves) should be applied on it and the part bandaged. And with a doctor's help, the wound should be cauterized as soon as possible. If these instructions are followed, the man will be out of danger. Two members of my family were bitten by a rabid dog on different times and one of them had marks of three teeth of the dog on the throat. But on being treated in the manner above described they recovered completely and since then no bad signs were manifested. In the same way I tried the remedy in a third case with similar success.—

Yours, etc.,

SORABJI DADABHOY LANGDANA-JAMBUGHODAWALA.

Jambughoda, Sept. 11.

Arrangements are being made to enable officers who are to be employed in the Finance Department of the local Governments to receive preliminary training in the Finance Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Langerman, presiding at the meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, said he considered that they had turned the corner in so far as the shrinkage of native labour was concerned. The returns for the first half of August showed an increase of two thousand "boys," as compared with July.

The Government of India are now considering the amalgamation of the Public Works Accounts Department, outside the Railway Accounts Branch, which will remain separate, with the Department of Civil Accounts.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DR. MASSINA'S HOSPITAL.

A Year's Good Work.

In the annual report of "Dr. Massina's Hospital," Bombay, which is just to hand, Dr. A. M. Massina states that:—"The institution continues to carry on its useful work with its usual efficiency, and steadily maintains its reputation and the hold it has acquired on the confidence of the public.

Of the 667 patients admitted during the year, 579 were Parsees, 36 Hindus, 33 Christians, and 19 Mahomedans. These figures show that the Hospital continues to be practically a Parsee Hospital and supplies a real and pressing want of that community."

It appears from a table that the total of 667 admissions for 1908, compares with 775 for the previous year and with 762 the average during the last five years. The percentage of mortality was 6·74 compared with 5·29 and an average of 4·25.

Continuing, the report states:—

"As in former years patients from all parts of the City and Presidency of Bombay, from various other more distant parts of India and even from different parts of Persia, and from Rangoon, Singapore and Zanzibar, have availed themselves of the relief afforded in this Hospital and it is hardly necessary to say that this happy result is due to the high reputation the Hospital has achieved in the performance of the most varied and difficult operations in every department of general surgery and midwifery. The Pathological Laboratory is going through a steady development and is now fairly well-equipped, thus supplying a pressing want of the Hospital. Several interesting specimens have been added to the Pathological Museum.

During the year under report, owing to the munificence of a Parsee gentleman who has always at heart the good of his community and the relief of human suffering and who loves "to do good by stealth," the Hospital has been supplied with a complete set of X-Ray and electrical apparatus. Arrangements are being made to place this department in charge of an expert. The paid staff of the Hospital is maintained at the same strength as last year with the addition of the appointment of a Resident Medical Officer and personal assistant to the Principal Medical Officer and Managing Trustee of the Hospital. Dr. Dinshaw M. Masina, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), has been appointed to this new post and I here beg to record publicly my appreciation of the zealous and hearty co-operation, in the medical and general administration of the Hospital, not only of this officer but also of Dr. Kavasji N. Sattha, L. M. and S., Assistant Obstetric Physician. The financial position of the Hospital during the year under report compared with that of previous years was very satisfactory. As will be seen later on from this report the income and expenditure were so balanced that I had not to sacrifice for the maintenance of the charitable side of the institution such a large part of my personal income from the paying patients of the Hospital as in former years. This favourable result was due (1) to greater economy in the expenditure without diminishing or interfering in any way with the efficiency of the Hospital; (2) to a more judicious regulation of fees from paying patients; and (3) to the utilisation of the steadily increasing amount of interest realised from the Building and Endowment funds of the Hospital. It will be seen from the statement of accounts giving details of the income and expenditure that the total income of the Hospital from all source amounted to Rs. 64,238 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 65,838. Thus the excess of expenditure over income was Rs. 1,600. This represents only a nominal loss on the working of the Hospital during the year. The real loss amounts to Rs. 5,738 because, in addition to this sum of Rs. 1,600, there was spent for the maintenance of the charitable portion of Hospital the sum of Rs. 4,138, which represents a part of my personal income from the paying patients of the Hospitals, shown in the statement of accounts. This total deficit of Rs. 5,738 in 1908 stands in marked contrast with the deficit of Rs. 15,617 in 1907. Out of a total admission of 667 patients 480, or nearly 72 per cent., took advantage of the charitable portion of the Hospital and only 187, or about 28 per cent., paid full fees, and out of a total number of 309 operations 161, or nearly 52 per cent. were performed gratis. These figures conclusively show that the Hospital continues to render very valuable service to the suffering poor and thus fully justifies its claims to continued and more liberal support and sympathy from the public.

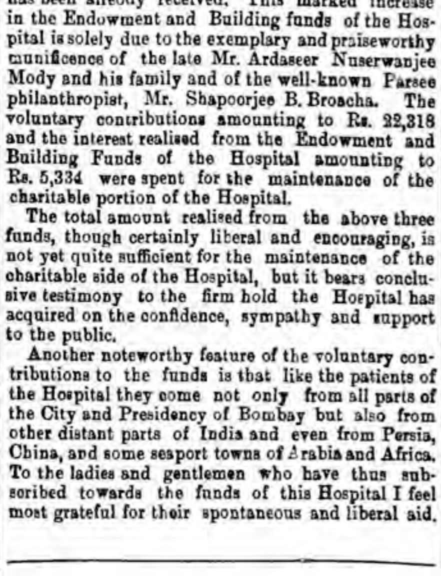
The amount of public aid received in the shape of voluntary contributions for the current expenses of the Hospital amounted in the year under report to Rs. 22,318 against Rs. 20,957 in 1907. This amount consisted of annual and monthly subscriptions, casual donations and collections from poor-boxes placed in the Cowasjee Behramjee Fire-Temple, the Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia Fire-Temple, the General and Midwifery Departments of the Hospital and the Convalescent Home at Bandora. It also includes a sum of Rs. 747 being half the gross income of a performance generously given in aid of the hospital by the proprietors of Harmston's Circus.

"The Endowment Fund" is steadily increasing and at the end of the year under report stood at the total of Rs. 36,300 against Rs. 25,358 in 1907 and at the time of writing this report the collected amount stands at Rs. 68,413.

The Building Fund at the end of the year also showed a fair and satisfactory increase and amounted to Rs. 1,73,251 against Rs. 1,54,446 in 1907 but at the time of writing this report it stands at Rs. 2,78,701-0-6 of which the sum of Rs. 2,12,244 has been already received. This marked increase in the Endowment and Building funds of the Hospital is solely due to the exemplary and praiseworthy munificence of the late Mr. Ardaseer Nuserwanjee Mody and his family and of the well-known Parsee philanthropist, Mr. Shapoorjee B. Broacha. The voluntary contributions amounting to Rs. 22,318 and the interest realised from the Endowment and Building Funds of the Hospital amounting to Rs. 5,334 were spent for the maintenance of the charitable portion of the Hospital.

The total amount realised from the above three funds, though certainly liberal and encouraging, is not yet quite sufficient for the maintenance of the charitable side of the Hospital, but it bears conclusive testimony to the firm hold the Hospital has acquired on the confidence, sympathy and support to the public.

Another noteworthy feature of the voluntary contributions to the funds is that like the patients of the Hospital they come not only from all parts of the City and Presidency of Bombay but also from other distant parts of India and even from Persia, China, and some seaport towns of Arabia and Africa. To the ladies and gentlemen who have thus subscribed towards the funds of this Hospital I feel most grateful for their spontaneous and liberal aid.



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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, September 14.

A shallow depression has formed over Deltaic Bengal and moderate rain has fallen in its neighbourhood. It is likely to move slowly North-Westwards. The rainfall has been nearly general over the North-East of India except in Behar and local in Burma.

Outside these areas only a few isolated falls are reported. Toungoo, Akyab, Sibsagar, Gauhati and Jalpaiguri have had one and a half inches, False point, Saugor Island, Calcutta and Darjeeling two, Gorakhpore four, Dehra Dun one. The skies are cloudless over the whole North of Rajputana.

The temperature is either normal or slightly below normal everywhere.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase in Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the central districts but normal elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; night temperature is slightly below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division but lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal in Upper Sind but in defect elsewhere; night temperature is everywhere in defect.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in slight defect in west Central India but nearly normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·14" of rain, Mormugao 0·31" and Karwar 0·39". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen at Bellary and in the Konkan with the exception of Bombay but over the rest of the reporting area weather continues dry. Skies are clear in Upper India and west United Provinces. The barometer has risen nearly everywhere, the rise being rapid in the Punjab. Pressure is now normal in that area but relatively slightly high in the central parts of the country.

Dry weather is likely except for a few light showers in the Konkan and the Madras Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

Closed Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, September 14.

2ND DAY WEDNESDAY 22ND SEPTEMBER.

First entries closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 13th September.

PONY HURDLE PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 flights:—

Captain Barrett's b aus m Welsh Love 14 1 1.2
Mr T Knowles Jackson's ch aus m Carmenita 14 1
Major G Moore's ch aus g Robin 14 1
Mr B H Alderson's br e g Mike 14 1 3.4

THE SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr R H Carrington's b aus m Xerxena by Arabie Xena aged
Mr T Knowles Jackson's br e m Nell Gwynne aged
Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji aged
Mr Vincent Clifford's br aus g Sentiment aged
Captain J Gourlie's ch e m Countenance aged
Captain Houston's ch e m Yuba 5 years
Mr W T Miles' ch e g White Heather aged
Major Jameson's ch aus g Bon Vivant 6 years
Captain Badger's b e g Squire Alfred aged
Mr C A Beatty's ch aus g Red and White aged
Mr G P Cosen's br aus g Umutbee aged
Mr Fefe's b e g Atropine 4 years by wire
Mr Fefe's b e m Steam Whistle by wire
Mr E Rube's b aus g Chassepot aged

NOVICE HANDICAP PLATE—About 5 furlongs.

Mr O Symon's b a g Diamond Jubilee 14 0 1.2
Mr W H H Thomson's b a g Sheik Farid 14 0 3.4
Captain Hodgson's ch a g Gannet 14 0 1.2
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1.2
Major Jameson's g a g Raffles 13 2 1.2
Mr Morison's b a h Little King 13 3
Mr Morison's b a g Khudie 13 3 3.4
Mr Morison's ch a g Kagal 13 2 3.4
Mr E Rube's bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Mr E Rube's b a h Secret 13 2 1.3

THE ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr C Symon's b a g Diamond Jubilee 14 0 1.2
Major G Moore's g a g Sher 14 0 3.4
Captain Meynell's br a h Arabistan 13 3 1.2
Mr W T Mile's g a h Gamecock 14 0
Captain Hodgson's ch a g Gannet 14 0 1.2
Major Pitman's g a h Express 14
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1.2
Major Prideaux's g a g No Trumps 14 0 1.2
Captain Badger's b a h Wardie Major 13 3 1.2
Captain G Lucas' ch a g Nazzar
Mr W H H Thompson's b a g Sheik Farid 14 0 3.4
Mr Morison's g a h Young Lomond 14
Mr Morison's b a h Little King 13 3
Mr Wyndham-Quen's ch a h Prince Chestnut 13 3
Mr E Rube's b a g The Munshi 13 3 3.4
Mr E Rube's b a g Nettle 13 3 3 4
Mr E Rube's bl a h Nagashi 13 2

THE LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP PLATE—Distance 1.2 mile.

Captain J Gourlie's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1.2
Captain Meynell's br a h Arabistan 13 3 1.2
Mr W T Miles' g a h Gamecock 14
Major Pitman's g a h Express 14
Captain Hodgson's b a h Golden Wren 14
Captain Hodgson's b a h Dojan 13 3 1.2
Major Jameson's g a g Raffles 13 2 1.2
Mr W H H Thompson's b a g The Monster 13 3
Mr Morison's ch a g Kagal 13 2 3.4
Mr Morison's b a g Khurdie 13 3 3.4
Mr Wyndham-Quin's ch a h Prince Chestnut 13 3
Mr E Rube's b a g The Munshi 13 3 3.4
Mr E Rube's b a g Nettle 13 3 3 4
Mr E Rube's bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Mr E Rube's b a h Secret 13 2 1.2

THE OPEN POLO PLATE—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr J S Mowat's b aus m Miss Betty
Captain Truman's g aus g Music Master
Captain Truman's ch aus m Killarney
Captain Meynell's g a g Highborn
Mr B B Dickson's br aus g Arabian Late Cash
Mr M C Raymond's b aus m Wee Nan
Mr W T Miles' br aus m Begum
Mr W T Miles' ch aus g Dandelion
Mr W T Miles' dun aus g Dairyman
Major G Moore's ch aus g Robin
Mr B G Alderson's br aus m Tara
Mr Morison's br aus m Pretty Polly
Captain H A Tomkinson's ch aus m Chinook
Mr E Rube's b aus g Predominant
Mr E Rube's b aus m Coin
Mr E Rube's br cb g Bidet

THE GATWICK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Captain Meynell's br a h Arabistan 13 3 1.2
Captain Toogood's b a h Surkhab 13 3 1.4
Captain Hodgson's ch a g Gannet 14 0 1.2
Mr Morison's g a h Young Lomond 14
Mr Morison's b a g Khurdie 13 3 3.4
Mr E Rube's b a g The Munshi 13 3 3.4

Second Entries close at 7 p.m. on Wednesday 15th September.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the suit filed by Madhowji Morarji against Ranchordas Walji and others, Mr. Khairaj appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed to recover Rs. 2,656 with interest and costs.

Mr. Khairaj said that the plaintiff had deposited with the defendants' firm two sums of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000, bearing interest at 9 per cent per annum. The defendants had paid Rs. 156 by way of interest but no part of the principal had been paid.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR POSSESSION.

This was a suit filed by Jivanbai, widow of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia against Akhadiarkhan Peerkhan and another, to recover possession of certain property in Falkland Road. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs Pestonji Rustom and Colah, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji said that the plaintiff's predecessor in title had leased to defendants a certain piece of land in Falkland Road. By the terms of the lease the defendants were to vacate on notice, the plaintiff was to pay to the defendants the cost of the building erected thereon, and that the cost of the building was to be ascertained by a "panch." The defendants were served with the notice, but they had not appointed a "panch" nor had they given up the possession of the land.

His Lordship passed a decree for possession and referred the question as to the cost of the building to the Commissioner with costs.

A MILL COMPANY SUED.

In the suit filed by Andrew Yule and Co., against the Rehman Mills Company, Limited, Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel said that the defendants had agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs 400 tons of coal for their mill. The defendants took delivery of 320 tons but had only paid for 120 tons. The amount now due to the plaintiffs by the defendants was Rs. 2,661.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR SHARES.

In the suit filed by Mrs. Theresa Janet Corke against John Stewart, Mr. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Velinkar said that the suit was in respect of a loan of three shares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The plaintiff had given the loan of the shares to the defendant to raise money and he was to pay her interest at 6 per cent. The value of those shares with the dividends and interest amounted to Rs. 1,300. The defendant had not returned the shares. The plaintiff now demanded the return of her shares, or, in the alterative, their value and interest.

Mrs. Corke, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that she was the owner of three shares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. She gave those shares to Mr. Lyons, the father-in-law of the defendant. The arrangement for the loan was made on behalf of the defendant, who passed a receipt for the same. She demanded the return of the shares or their value. The account was made up and now she claimed the return of the shares or their value, Rs. 1,300.

The defendant asked for time which plaintiff refused to give.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the return of the shares or in the alternative for Rs. 1,300, with interest and costs.

APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. R. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaydia.

For the 1st Defendant.—Mr. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co.

For the 2nd Defendant.—Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co.

For the 3rd Defendant.—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad instructed by Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga and Co.

For the two widows.—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia.

This was a notice of motion, in which the plaintiff, Jamnavahu claimed Rs. 500 for maintenance out of the estate of Laxmidas Kimji. The defendants in the case were Jivavahu and others.

The two widows claimed on the estate of Laximidas Kimji Rs. 68,000; the first defendant claimed a maintenance of Rs, 500; the second claimed Rs. 990; and the third claimed Rs. 300. The estate was worth about six lakhs and fifty thousand rupees and was indebted and mortgaged to the extent of two lakhs and fity thousand rupees.

His Lordship, discharged the notice on the ground that unless he had before him a clear statement of the affairs, he could not make an order for maintenance, which might work as a hardship on the creditors.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MAGISTRATE'S IRREGULAR PROCEDURE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. NARANBHAI DADABHAI.

For the Crown.—Mr. G. S. Rao, the Government Pleader.

For the Accused-applicant.—Mr. T. R. Desai.

This was an application for revision of the order and sentence passed on the accused applicant by Mr. E. Byramsha, First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, simple imprisonment for seven days.

The applicant stated among the other things, that he was a respectable patidar of Dabhan Taluq, paying Government assessement of Rs. 200. On the 21st of February last he had a quarrel with the opponent, as the latter had not given him the money he owed for tobacco purchased about seven or eight months before. The charge against the applicant was that he had slapped the opponent. The applicant submitted that he could prove in defence that on the day mentioned, he was at Dabhan and not at Ahmedabad. That could be proved by the evidence of a Government officer at Dabhan, who had on that day given the applicant a receipt for an animal, which had been impounded on that day. The complaint was falsely set up by one Jettalal of Ahmedabad. He further submitted that the Magistrate had prejudiced his defence. The Magistrate had refused to summon as a defence witness the Police Patel of Dabhan, to prove the receipt in respect of the animal impounded, had disallowed questions which would show that the complaint was falsely set up and had not kept any record of the evidence of the two prosecution witnesses who gave conflicting evidence.

Their Lordships, on consideration of the whole facts in the case, set aside the conviction, recorded against the applicant and directed that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A RASH ACT.

Inspector O'Brien charged Gulam Razak Mahomed Hussein, a Mahomedan, with doing a rash act. The evidence showed that on Saturday last, the accused, who was employed at a tea-shop in Nizam Street, threw a ladleful of boiling water from the window of the shop, and the water fell on a Hindu boy named Malu Belu, who was sitting on a bench on the footpath. The boy was severely scalded and had to be taken to hospital. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment and of the fine, if paid, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the boy as compensation.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

Mr. William Charles Lewis, Special Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, obtained summons against Mr. Charles Hamilton Dale, charging him with defamation.

In his information, Mr. Lewis stated that the accused had been making overtures to his daughter with a view to matrimony; but as the complainant intervened and refused to give his consent, the accused had taken to molesting and annoying him in various ways. The complainant prosecuted the accused before the Second Presidency Magistrate and prayed that, he be bound over to keep the peace; but as the accused gave an undertaking in Court and withdrew all the allegations he had made against the complainant the latter allowed the matter to be dropped.

On the 2nd August last, the accused addressed a letter to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in which he made the following statements:—

"The true facts of the case in my (accused's) defence were read to the Magistrate and accepted by him. Mr. Lewis was asked to question me but decided not to do so in fear of further disgraceful revelations. Mr. Lewis was thoroughly disgraced in open Court, before the Magistrate, Pleaders, and the public and made advances to have the case compounded. The Magistrate informed Mr. Lewis that he ought to have been ashamed to bring such a false and disgraceful case in Court as it affected his reputation as Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway. The case was dismissed. He had brought false charges against the staff, has had them suspended and even dismissed and has swindled the Company."

The hearing was adjourned for want of time.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs F. B. Joshi (Chairman), and D. G. Sukhadwalla.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF THE STAND.

Their Worships disposed of 43 cases yesterday morning, many of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a licence.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. J. M. Framji Patell (Chairman), and A. M. Todd.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 103 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which Inspector Barnes charged about twenty beggars with begging for alms in a public street. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment each.

DADAR.

Before Dr. H. L. Battliwalla (Chairman), and Sir V. D. Thackersey.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

(Concluded from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Suit No. 1 of 1317 Fasli.

In its Original Civil Jurisdiction, "coram" Nawab Nizamat Zung, Bahadur, J.

C. Akilandaiya—Plaintiff.

The Aurangabad Mills, Ld.—Defendants.

The decision of the 7th issue depends on the decision of the following facts, whether that part of the agreement of 23rd October 1905, which relates to commission is enforcible even after the removal of the plaintiff from the Secretaryship and Agency, whether the plaintiff under the present circumstances can derive any benefit from the said agreement. It has been pointed out in connection with the 5th issue that even though the Bombay High Court removed the plaintiff from the Secretaryship, still it did not specifically grant the prayer of the company that he should be declared disentitled to all the benefits accruing from the agreement. From this it follows that this prayer of the company was not granted, and that the other matters mentioned in the Agreement were left intact. From the decision it appears that the Court refused to decide other matters, for instance, in one place the Court has observed that it is not necessary to decide the rights of the defendants between themselves; in another place it has written that the removal of the defendants from the Agency and Secretaryship, will not tell against the first defendant, because he is a big Shareholder and can take part in the new arrangement. It is argued on behalf of the defendant company that the Secretaryship's service and the plaintiff has been removed from the office, and therefore the remuneration allowed as commission cannot be claimed by the plaintiff, and that the Sale Deed relied upon by the plaintiff does not mention this as consideration for this, etc. Plaintiff replies that commission is not a remuneration, but it forms part of the consideration for the sale of the Mill. This contention is supported in rule 5 of the Articles of Association in which part consideration is mentioned, and in para. 1 of the plaint filed by the company in suit No. 557 of 1901 in the Bombay High Court, reference is also made to part consideration, also in the Agreement of 23rd October 1895. (Attached to the Articles of Association), it is stated that Akilandaiya and Doraswami have been appointed as Agent and Secretary for having promoted and established the Company. If the commission were simply to be paid as remuneration, the matter would not have been mentioned in such detail. The plaintiff also relies on the 7th para. of the said agreement which authorises the Secretary and Agent to assign and transfer their income due to them as such to other persons, and it further provides that such assignment shall not affect the office. After thoroughly considering the said arguments of the parties my opinion is that, however the appointment of plaintiff Doraswami to the Secretaryship and Agency on the commission of 10 per cent. may have been made, as whether consideration for sale or as consideration for floating and managing the Company, there can be no doubt that the appointment was made as part consideration. This fact is proved from the papers filed in suit No. 557 of 1901. It also appears from them that the plaintiff was removed from the Secretaryship by the Bombay High Court, because he appropriated some money and on this account be was not fit to be a Secretary. By this removal it does not follow that he loses his right to get commission which is fixed as part consideration. From the wording used in the judgment of the Bombay High Court, it appears to me that the intention was simply to remove him from the Secretaryship, and if the intention was to be more than this, the High Court would have specifically allowed the relief sought by the Company, that he be disentitled to the other benefits of the agreement. As regards the 2nd question mentioned above, it is urged on behalf of the defendant that the original agreement has not been filed, and if produced, it should be properly stamped according to the law of the land. In my opinion this argument is not worthy of consideration for the reason that this agreement is annexed to and part of the Articles of Association (vide Section 100 of the Articles of Association). According to the law in force in British India 8 anna stamp is sufficient for an agreement. In the law of this country there is no provision made for an agreement of this nature. Under these circumstances there need be no hesitation in stating that the agreement is a part of the Articles of Association. Besides this, the Company have admitted this agreement in their plaint in suit No. 557 of 1901. For all these reasons it has to be held that the plaintiff can derive even under the present circumstances benefit by the agreement. After this there is one other argument of the defendant which has to be decided, namely, that when plaintiff alone is not a party to the agreement but rather both together that plaintiff and Doraswami were as one firm, and therefore the plaintiff could not alone sue. The plaintiff's reply to this is, that although the word "Firm" is used, Akilandaiya and Doraswami had separate shares, that both have separately signed the Trust Deed and not as Akilandaiya and Co. and that the most noteworthy point is that when Doraswami deceived me and does not wish to join me in making this claim, why should I not take steps myself to secure my rights, and in support of this contention he quotes I. L. R., 17 Cal. 260. The defendant cites I. L. R., 24 All., 226 and I.L.R., 26 Cal. 409. From these decisions it appears that when there is joint interest to be claimed by several persons, if one or more of them refuse to join as plaintiff, they should be made parties defendants. In this case there is no good understanding between the plaintiff and Doraswami. From the course of previous litigation it appears to me that he cannot join Doraswami as co-plaintiff. He has got good connection with the new company. Because after the new company was established he became its Secretary and Agent. Under these circumstances it cannot be hoped that he would join the plaintiff in this claim. It is not necessary to the plaintiff to prove that he, as a matter of fact, refused to join as plaintiff. From the circumstances, refusal may be inferred. The principle enunciated in the Allahabad High Court decision appears to be the same. Now I have to consider whether he has been added as a party defendant or not. In the plaint Aurangabad Mills is defendant. Doraswami's name has not been separately mentioned, but when he is included in the company, then, if he is not shown separately as a defendant, the omission in my opinion is not such as to affect the decision of the case. The intention of the Legislature is, that all persons who have an interest in the case, should be represented in the case in order to enable the Court to effectually decide the matter in the case. This principle is laid down to provide that if such party is unwilling to come forth as a plaintiff, he may be joined as a defendant. When Doraswami is included in the defendants, there is no section in Law that he should purposely be separately shown as defendant. I, therefore, find that the plaintiff's suit as framed is maintainable. There is another fact to support the above view, namely that the partnership between plaintiff and Doraswami does not exist now, because the Bombay High Court Order has dissolved it. The learned Vakil, Mr. Krishnamachari for the defendants, has also urged that after the dissolution of the company, the plaintiff cannot take advantage of the agreement, on the other hand the Receiver appointed by the Court should do so. But I do not agree with this opinion for the reason, that the advantage in question is in itself such as not to be in favour of the company, but it was given to the plaintiff as against the company. For these reasons I decide the 7th issue in plaintiff's favour. The 8th issue refers to 158 shares. Out of these the defendant company have admitted that 128 shares belong to plaintiff but there is a lien against them under the Decree passed against the plaintiff. From the papers filed by the plaintiff it appears that he had mortgaged 30 shares with Bansilal Abirchand, which were sold because the debt was not paid. Excluding these, with reference to the shares admitted by the Company, as belonging to the plaintiff, it is urged in para. 11 of the written statement that the plaintiff cannot get their value until he pays the decreed amount. The purport of the plaintiff's argument is that according to the provision of Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act he had given notice to the Liquidator at the time of the winding up of the company (Exhibit 4 of Appeal Book 1433 of Bombay High Court) and had also objected to the formation of the new company. In spite of this, if the Liquidator proceeded with the formation of the new company, it was necessary for him to buy up the plaintiff's shares but this was not done, and therefore the plaintiff now claims their value. Although the said Section is applicable to voluntary winding up, yet it is decided that the same principle would apply to the winding up of a company under the directions of the Court. The defendant company reply that in suit No. 51 of 1906 the Bombay High Court gave a decree in favour of the company giving a lien on the shares, and the Appellate Court also confirmed this decision. As the plaintiff did not pay the amount of the decree and redeem the shares, they have been sold. Under Rule 13 (?12) of the Articles of Association, the company had a lien on the shares. I accept the plaintiff's argument that the provisions of the Section 204 should apply to the winding up of the company under the directions of the Court. In England it has been decided (vide commentaries on Section 161 of the Companys' Act by Buckley, page 442). This section corresponds with Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act. There is nothing to prevent the application of the said principle to the Indian Law. Mr. Krishnamachari urges that the precedent quoted is irrelevent, and that when a competent Court has decided this question it cannot be reopened. From the decision of the Bombay High Court it appears that the arguments based on Sec. 204 of the Companies' Act were directed only against the formation of a new company, and the point strongly urged was that the order of 4th April 1903 sanctioning the new company was "ultra vires," and from the decision it is clear that only this objection had been raised, and from the issues framed therein the point in dispute here was not the subject of issue then. From this it appears that other portions of the said Section were not discussed and the Court had no occasion to decide them. When the New Scheme came into being against the wishes of the plaintiff he had a right to compel the company to buy his shares. It remains to be seen whether that (right) has been lost by any other cause. It is mentioned in the Bombay High Court decision, that in spite of plaintiff's protest referred to above he got his shares transferred in the new company. The plaintiff states that he did it under complusion, the complusion being that in Sec. 7 of the Scheme of Arrangement, dated 16th March 1903 and also in the Liquidator's letter of 17th April 1903 to the plaintiff, this notice is given that if within 2 months the claimant (Hukdar) do not take their shares or get their rights ascertained they would be forfeited. What could he do under the circumstances better than get his shares recognised by the new company as a safeguard of his rights? It also appears from Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice's judgment, that although the plaintiff had entered his shares recognised in the new company, still in his letter, dated 16th June, 1903, to the Liquidator he referred to his previous letter in which he had declared his opposition. From these facts when it is admitted that the plaintiff had a legal right to get the value of the shares, and under compulsion had his shares entered in the Register of the new company, and when it appears from the deed of conveyance that the liabilities of the old company and its legal representative the Liquidator were taken over by the new company, then it follows that the plaintiff can pursue the same remedy against the new company as he could have done against the old company. After this it has to be seen what effect the decision of the Bombay High Court giving a lien in favour of the company on the 128 shares of the plaintiff has upon this portion of the plaintiff's claim. The said decree gives a lien on the shares and directs their sale in three months if the decree amount is not paid. From the Appeal Book in suit No. 51 of 1906 it appears that the company filed their Suit in respect of these shares on 24th January 1906 against the plaintiff, and the Bombay High Court passed the Decree at the end of May 1906. Comparing this date with the Fasli date, the date of Decree would correspond with the end of Tir 1315 Fasli, and the stamp on the present plaint was paid according to the orders of the Full Bench on the 15th Farwardi 1315 Fasli. In connection with this it is also necessary to consider that before the plaintiff filed his suit in Aurangabad in 1313 Fasli, the old company had obtained an order in suit No. 557 of 1901 of the Bombay High Court declaring a lien on these shares for its dues. This Decree was passed in March 1902 and the proceedings for declaring the old company bankrupt commenced in August 1902, in the course of which the plaintiff gave that notice to the Official Liquidator on the ground of which he proclaims himself entitled to get the value of his shares under the provisions of Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act. From these facts it is appears that the right which the plaintiff now claims accrued after the declaration of the lien on the shares. At this juncture the question arises whether the declaration of the lien on the shares beforehand obliterates the plaintiff's rights or affects them injuriously in any way. To decide this question the following facts have to be considered. In the decree three months' time was fixed for the sale of the shares in default of the payment of the said money, but this was not done till proceedings for declaring the company bankrupt were commenced. From this it may be considered that the plaintiff's shares remained as before as plaintiff's property, subject to a lien in favour of the company. When they came in possession of the Official Liquidator the same state of things continued. When the plaintiff gave the notice to the Official Liquidator against the formation of a new company, even then the plaintiff's position was that of a shareholder. According to law he had not only the legal right to make such a protest, but was also entitled to get the value of his shares when his protests were ignored. It was necessary, therefore, for the Official Liquidator to give a valuation to the plaintiff's shares under the provisions of Section 204, and then set it off against the amount of the decree passed in favour of the company and against the plaintiff. There is not the least doubt that by not doing so, the plaintiff not only lost his rights, but also suffered great loss. Shares of the value of more than 1 1-2 lakhs went out of his hands and the company's debts were also not cleared. At first sight, it may be said against the plaintiff that he did not take any steps in the Bombay High Court to safeguard his interests. But from due consideration it appears that from the way that the Company had acted against him with success there was no hope for him to succeed there, if he put forth his claim for the value of his shares. Under this impression after a lapse of time he filed his claim in that Court within whose jurisdiction the company carries on business and where the Mill is situated.

Under these circumstances, it cannot be held that the plaintiff lost his right by the decree of the Bombay High Court to get the value of the shares, which he had a right to do under the Companies' Act. Even if the decree had such an effect on his right then from the procedure adopted in the case, it would have had such an effect as would be opposed to justice. This Court would not be bound by it. Regarding foreign decrees the above is an admitted principle of law and it would be undoubtedly considered, especially when it appears that in a foreign Court one of the parties is guilty of fraud and illegality in adopting the legal procedure (vide Res Judicata" by Hookam Chand page 587 in the case of Price vs Dewhurst). For these reasons this issue is also decided in plaintiff's favour. In my opinion this finding will not affect the amount decreed by the Bombay High Court. The value of the shares to be awarded to the plaintiff may be deducted from the amount of the decree. Regarding the profits, it has to be considered that the plaintiff had 300 shares in all as shown in the Share list mentioned in Appeal Book of the Bombay High Court Suit No. 557 of 1901. Out of these, the company obtained a lien on 128 shares; the remaining shares the plaintiff had mortgaged from time to time and they were in the end sold on different dates. Till such time as the plaintiff had retained his right over them, the plaintiff should get the profits on them. The first part of issue No. 9 in consideration of the proceedings of the Nilgherry and Bombay Courts, I decide against the plaintiff. In the second portion of the Issue both parts (d) (e) of the claim are included. Because (d) is connected with the first part of this issue, therefore it must be decided that the plaintiff is not entitled to it. Besides being barred as "Res Judicata" there is also another ground for disallowing this claim, viz., that the acts complained of as the cause of loss were not the acts of any agent of the present company done in the usual course of business. Granting that the present company is bound by the acts of the Official Liquidator, it is not proved that that Officer did any unlawful act. There is now no necessity to decide Issue No. 10. After thus deciding the preliminary and legal issues it has to be considered whether under the present circumstances there is any necessity to frame issues of fact; if so, what should be done? 27 Farwardi 1318 F. (28th Feb. 1909).

(Sd) NIZAMAT ZUNG.

NEW ISSUES.

After some discussion, the following issues submitted by the defendant were accepted, as they seemed to be necessary in view of the facts. (1) Does the removal of the plaintiff and his partner from the office of Secretaries and Agents by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 557 of 1901 amount to a breach of contract on the part of the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, without sufficient cause? (2) If so, is the plaintiff entitled to any and what compensation? (3) Is the plaintiff entitled to get such compensation in a lump sum for 26 years, or at the end of each year from year to year? (4) What was the market value of plaintiff's 128 shares in April 1903, when the present company was incorporated? (5) Is the plaintiff entitled to any profit on the said shares, when the company has declared no dividends? (6) If so, what is the profit available for distribution and what is the amount due to plaintiff on his shares till they were sold? (7) Does not the lien created on plaintiff's 128 shares extend and apply to profits, if any, accruing thereon? Respecting these issues, the parties have adduced no evidence except account papers. Of course, they desired the proceedings of the Bombay High Court to be taken as evidence in this suit. After this, a director of the company, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, argued the case in very great detail, the major portion of which is connected with those matters, which have been decided before this, under the portion relating to the former issues. Of the present issues, issue No. 1 is entirely with reference to those same matters; therefore at this point, only this much will suffice to say about it, that even if the Bombay High Court removed the plaintiff from the service of Secretaryship and Agency for sufficient cause, still on that account the company can't be relieved from the liability to pay that sum which was agreed upon as part consideration. Really speaking, the fact that the company applied to the Bombay High Court and removed him for sufficient cause, does not amount to any breach of contract, but this did amount to a breach that they did not pay what was greed upon as part consideration and which the company considers remuneration for service rendered. Together with this, new issues No. 2 and 3 are to be decided. As to the amount of compensation, my opinion is, that although from the accounts called for by the plaintiff and filed by the company, the amount of the company's annual profit from the year 1902 to 1907 can be found out, yet from that for certain reasons the amount of the plaintiff's commission cannot be properly determined. The condition was that 10 per cent. on the profit should be given to plaintiff and Dorasswami for 30 years, or at least Rs. 6,000 per annum. The removal of the plaintiff took place in March, 1902, and he must get the compensation as from that time. Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, in his arguments drew attention to this point that in case a sum of money is to be awarded in a lump for a certain number of years, the law is that interest for those years as the case may be should be deducted therefrom. I agree with this that respecting such amounts which are due from year to year if awarded in a lump, this point must be taken into consideration. From the accounts that have been filed the amount of the Company's annual profit is found to run from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 1,88,000. In case the profit was less than Rs. 60,000 a year the plaintiff and his partner would have got Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 3,000 each. In this manner the plaintiff's share would have been less than Rs. 3,000 a year under any circustance. As to the highest sum this can come to, it is found from the existing reports for the years 1905 to 1907, that the profit has been made from Rs.1,50,007 to Rs.1,88,000. Hence the Commission amounts to from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 16,000, half of which comes to from Rs. 7,500 to Rs 9,000. If an average is taken of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 9,000, then it comes to Rs. 6,000 and the plaintiff also has fixed an amount and asked for 26 years payment. But, in view of those reasons to which Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai has drawn attention in my opinion it will be proper to award Rs. 5,000 per annum. According to this calculation for 23 years from 1902, Rs. 1,15,000 must be received by the plaintiff from the defendant. After this, the issues concerning the value of shares and profit still remain, of which issue No. 4 is with respect to shares at the value of that time when the new Company was started in 1903. In view of the accounts about which Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai advanced his arguments by giving reference to the plaintiff's statements as to the value of each share at the time. But from the affidavit of Mr. Padshah, dated 11th February, 1909, which has been filed in the Bombay High Court it is known that when the assets of the old Company were under the management of the Official Liquidator, then the annual profit had reached the sum of Rs. 122,000. On this consideration the market price of each share would probably be more than the (face) value Rs. 1,000. But in my opinion neither could a correct market price be determined (as the parties have agreed at the time of argument that these shares were not at all in the market at the time) nor is that estimate reliable of which mention has just been made. Therefore, leaving both aside, the account should be made from the fixed value i. e. Rs. 1,000, specially also for this reason that if the Liquidator had estimated the price of these shares through an arbitrator at the time when the plaintiff declared his opposition, under the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies' Act, there would have been no difficulty. Though the plaintiff has made his claim respecting 158 shares, yet he admits 30 shares out of them to have been mortgaged with Bansilal Abirchand and afterwards sold. And 128 shares are left, the value of which, as stated above, the plaintiff is bound to get. He is thus declared entitled to Rs. 1,28,000 out of the amount claimed by him, viz. Rs. 1,58,000. With respect to new issues Nos. 5 and 6, as no evidence has been led on plaintiff's behalf to the effect that, up to the date of the sale of the shares, the Company had declared a dividend in accordance with the law, and as from the papers filed it appears that no such thing was done up to 1908. Under the circumstances, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the plaintiff cannot get any profit on these shares. Out of the former issues, under issue No. 8, it was decided that the plaintiff should get the profits on the shares up to the date or dates, up to which his title to them existed. At this juncture, it is worthy of mention that no reliable evidence was adduced on plaintiff's behalf, as to up to what date his right to the profits existed. And so no sum can be awarded to him for the profits on the shares, the total sum to which the plaintiff is found entitled is Government Rs. 2,43,000 (kaldar). From it, if Rs. 2,04,000, the amount of the Bombay High Court decree, which the plaintiff, having admitted as due from him, has wished to be deducted, be deducted, he will get a decree for Government Rs. 39,000 (kaldar,) On this consideration the order is that the defendant should pay Rs. 39,000 (kaldar) with exchange amount according to the bazar rate to the plaintiff, and interest be paid at eight annas per cent. till complete payment. Costs to be paid to the plaintiff on the whole amount to which he has been found entitled without deduction. 13 Meher 1318 F. (19th August 1909.)

(Sd.) NIZAMAT JUNG.
(Sd.) C. AKILANDAIYA.

THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

Peking, August 12.

It is reported that the Prince Regent is most excited about the Antung-Mukden Railway incident and lays the blame for the breaking-off of the negotiations with the Japanese at the door of Viceroy Hsi Liang. He has consequently given signs of his intention to remove Viceroy Hsi Liang again to Szechuan, the province over which he ruled from 1903 to 1907, and to replace him by Chao Erh-hsen, the present Viceroy of Szechuan, who was in Mukden as Tartar General from 1905 to 1907. Chao Erh-hsen administered Manchuria in a magnificent way, but finally was recalled when Japanese influence had succeeded in bringing about the appointment of Hsu Shihchang to be the first Viceroy of Manchuria. Prince Ching has taken the part of Hsi Liang and has asked the Prince Regent to take into consideration that Hsi Liang has been in Mukden only for two months and has had the less opportunity to go into the details of the administration, as during the last few weeks he has been making a journey through Manchuria, in order to get acquainted on the spot with all her wants. A decision will probably not be arrived at before the Antung-Mukden incident has been finally settled.

It is reported that Prince Tsai Tao, the youngest brother of the Prince Regent, who was lately appointed assistant Chief of the General Staff, will visit Germany in the near future to study her military organization.

August. 15.

The controversy which has been existing for some time between the Prince Regent and Chang Chih-tung owing partly to the Szechuan Railway question, partly to the appointment of the Princes Yu Lang and Tsai Tsen as Chiefs of the General Staff, has not yet been settled. Chang Chih-tung has not attended any meeting of the Grand Council for several weeks and is keeping apparently somewhat aloof from State affairs. It appears, however, that the Prince Regent is resolved to meet him in a certain way, and has inquired through the mediation of Prince Ching, when Chang's health will allow him to take part in the settlement of the Antung-Mukden Railway and Tungkuanshan mine questions. It is expected that Chang Chih-tung will respond to the call of the Prince Regent within a few days.

THE JAPANESE VIEW.

Tokio, August 7.

The general circumstances in which Japan decided to set to work on the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway are known to all the world, and need not be detailed further. But the following items of news, as given in Japan, may be of interest in collective form.

Mr. Kunisawa, Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway, telegraphs from Tairen that he received an order last night to proceed immediately with the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway, that he transmitted the order instantly and that the construction of the difficult Fuchinling tunnel is already begun. By dividing the whole line of about 180 miles into fourteen sections, the work is expected to be completed in two years and a half, at the cost of Y.23,000,000. Proper military precautions are being taken for the protection of the work. A further telegram from the headquarters of the South Manchuria Railway asserts that Chinese labourers are offering themselves for employment with more alacrity than was expected.

Japan's ultimatum when transmitted to the Waiwupu is said to have greatly perturbed the Chinese official world as indeed might be expected. Different parties are said to to throw the blame on each other, while the Prince Regent is represented as wishing to reform the whole working of the Waiwupu.

The Chinese Minister in Tokio has not participated in the negotiations from the outset, they being conducted in Peking. When he returned from Nikko on the 6th, he was very much surprised to hear that Japan had already taken the final step. On the following morning he paid a visit to Count Komura and received from him a circumstantial explanation. That night he is said to have sent a long telegram to the Waiwupu urging the necessity of the reconstruction; but this statement must probably be taken with reserve. Two days later his Excellency is said to have received a reply from Peking, suggesting first, that Commissioners be once more despatched by both Governments to the railway district; secondly that the existing narrow gauge be changed to the standard; thirdly, that required changes of the route be settled by the Commissioners. The Peking Government added that it could see no reason why Japan need act independently, and said that it hoped to secure an amicable settlement by renewing the negotiations. It was also suggested to the Chinese Minister in Tokio that the above telegram be shown to the Japanese Foreign Office and newspapers, in order to avoid any misunderstanding in this "small" matter, in view of the brotherly relations between the two countries.

Unfortunately China's professions of goodwill have come too late.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 15th September.

268.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant.

To-day Wednesday, 15th instant.—For recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

II. "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday, 16th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Friday, 17th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

269.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and may be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information:—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

270. Extract from India Army Orders dated 6th September 1909 is published for information:—

No. 481. Volunteer Long Service Medal.—Silver medal has been awarded to the member of the Indian Volunteer Force named below:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Colour Sergeant P. E. W. Rosemeyer.
C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

SORE HANDS KEPT MAN IDLE A YEAR

Skin Came Off from Finger Ends to Elbows—Treated for Months by Skin Specialists Who Could Do Nothing for this Distressing Case.

FOUND PERFECT CURE AT LAST IN CUTICURA

"I had blood poison in both my hands. My doctor got the blood poison out all right but, with the treatment he gave me, all the skin came off my hands from my finger ends up to my elbows. They were as raw as beef, I was unable to do any work for about twelve months owing to this accident. The doctor kept me under his care all these months. He tried everything in his power and it was not much better in the end. So at last he told me he could do no more for me and I felt very down-hearted as I thought I was not going to get better. The doctor advised me to go to a skin specialist, and so I did. When he looked at my hands he said it was a very bad case.

"I was under his care for a few months, but I was no better with all his treatment. I gave it up for a bad job, and I told my doctor I was getting no better. He recommended me to the ——— Infirmary to try another skin specialist. I tried his treatment for three months but found no benefit from it at all. Six years ago I thought I was not going to get a cure. One day I saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised and said I should like to give them a trial. I sent for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. After I tried them and saw that my hands were coming on first class I persevered till I got a cure. Now my hands are all right and I am at my usual work. I am never without Cuticura Soap and Ointment and shall praise them wherever I go. Mr. William Roberts, 9, Top Row, Plasbenion, nr. Ruabon, North Wales, Eng., Nov. 12, 1907, and Jan. 29, 1908."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infant, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Post free from London Depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, and 32-page book giving description, treatment and cure of diseases of the skin.

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Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott,** Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

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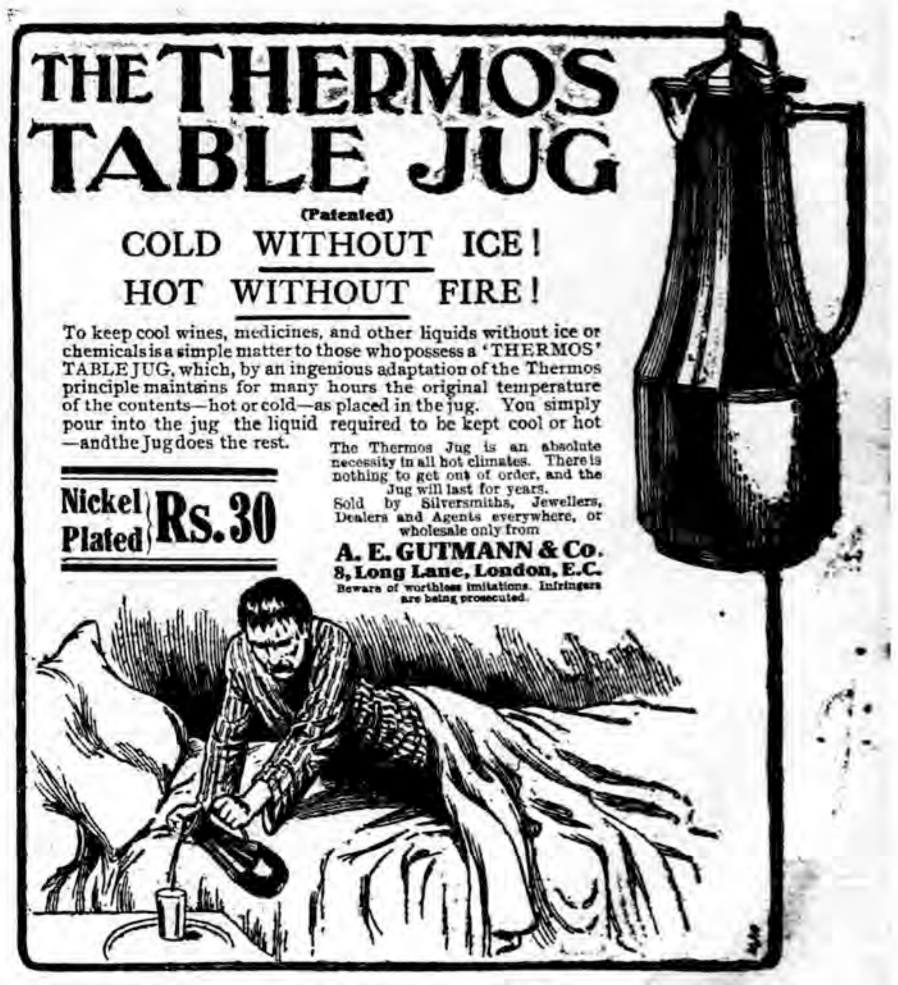
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The Thermos Jug is an absolute necessity in all hot climates. There is nothing to get out of order, and the Jug will last for years.
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use
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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rovers' Tournament.

Sixteen teams have entered for this Tournament, which will commence at the Cooperage on Saturday next the 18th instant. Draws will be played on the day following the original match in every case; except for these, the matches will be played on consecutive dates in the order given below. Each match will start at 5-40:—

FIRST ROUND.

Poona Wanderers vs. Royal Dragoons.
Victoria Technical Institute vs. R. F. A., Kirkee.
Gloucester Regiment vs. Rovers.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Leicester Regiment vs. Worcester Regiment.
Cheshire Regiment vs. K. O. Lancaster Regiment.
Government Telegraphs vs. R. G. A. Colaba.
Lincoln Regiment vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

SECOND ROUND.

Winner of No. 2, vs. Winner of No. 1.
Winner of No. 6, vs. Winner of No. 8.
Winner of No. 3, vs. Winner of No. 4.
Winner of No. 5, vs. Winner of No. 7.

SEMI FINAL.

Winner of No. 9, vs. Winner of No. 10.
Winner of No. 12 vs. Winner of No. 11.

FINAL.

Winner of No. 13 vs. Winner of No. 14.

WATER POLO.

There will be a Water Polo match on Sunday the 19th instant, and a Team Race at the Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, between a team of Parsees selected by the brothers Golvala, Proprietors of the Baths, and a team comprising the following:—Spilling, goal; Barker and Martin backs; Lay, half back; and Bengmann, Flower and Frank's forwards.

The match will commence at 5-45, and there will be limited accommodation for ladies.

DURAND FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

In the Durand Football Tournament here to-day the Highland Light Infantry beat the West Ridings by one goal, scored by their centre forward, to nothing, after a hard fought game. In the tie between the Royal Scots and the Lancashire Fusiliers the latter who are the holders of the Cup were winners by three goals to two.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET MATCHES.

The Hindu and Parsee Teams.

The undermentioned gentlemen are selected to represent Hindus in the forthcoming match, "Hindus vs. Parsees," which commences to-morrow, 16th instant:—Mr. P. Baloo, (Bombay); Mr. K. A. Date, (Bombay); Mr. P. Erasha, (Kirkee); Mr. S. M. Joshi, (Poona); Mr. L. H. Semper, (Karachi); Mr. K. Seshachari, (Madras); Mr. C. V. Mehta, (Captain), (Bombay); Mr. M. D. Pai, Bombay; Mr. Shiwram, (Bombay); Mr. W. B. Talpade, (Bombay); Prince Shiwajirao, (Baroda); Mr. S. K. Diwekar and Mr. R. V. Agaskar, Reserves.

Mr. G. R. Kirtikar, formerly Captain of the Hindu team and of Hindu Gymkhana, will act as Umpire.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the Selection Committee of the Parsee Gymkhana to play for Parsees against the Hindus in the Triangular contest to-morrow, Friday and Saturday the 16th, 17th and 18th current. Play to commence at 11-30 a.m. sharp on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.), Mr. M. D. Bulsara, Mr. J. B. Warden, Mr. R. P. Meherhomji, Mr. A. F. Mulla, Mr. B. M. Chothia, Mr. N. M. Dinshaw, Mr. D. K. Kapadia, Mr. K. B. Mistry, Mr. D. D. Driver, and Mr. J. J. Dubash.

Reserve:—Mr. F. P. Masani and Mr. M. B. Vacha.
Umpire.—Mr. P. H. Judge.
Honorary Secretary and Scorer—Mr. J. M. Divecha.

POONA OPEN POLO.

The Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

This afternoon the 13th Hussars and the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry, both of whom had drawn a bye in the initial round, met in the first game of the semi-finals. There was none of the excitement of yesterday and although it was strenuous play throughout there was a lack of that brilliance which characterized the first two games. At the beginning it looked as if the Cavalrymen were going to have a walk over and the first three chukkers were to their advantage. But after half time the Hussars bucked up and made a game attempt to get on even terms, but their efforts were unavailing and they were beaten by four goals to two. Both the teams were well mounted. But the heavier build of the Hussar quartette told against them and on both sides there was a bit too much of riding off each other. A sudden shower in the early afternoon had rendered the ground rather soft and this was responsible for many of the misses. The attendance was only moderate, the athletic sports on the Volunteer ground to many being a counter attraction. Details:—

FIRST CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Cavalry secured the ball and after some struggle in front of the Hussar flags, Popham scored. The Cavalry again attacked them and the ball was brought back to midfield. The Hussars now attempted to break away, but Faunce sent them back. The ball was back again on the Hussar ground and after failing in two attempts Henderson at last sent it through the posts. Scores:—

Cavalry .... 2 Goals.
Hussars .... Nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The Hussars ran away with the ball at the very commencement, but shot wide. Then it was at the other end where a foul was given against the Cavalry. This free shot and two more given immediately afterwards could bring the Hussars no profit. Henderson now was on the ball, but failed to take it up at the last stretch, then Chayton made an attempt at the enemy's flags but missed and a second shot also shared the same fate. No score in this chukker.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Starting play on the Hussars' ground the Cavalry at once pressed and Popham scored No. 3. From the throw in the Cavalry were again on the ball and though Hind relieved Popham was back again and by a magnificent long drive scored the fourth goal. Offside was given against the Cavalry soon afterwards and this did not produce any result, but after a gallop up and down Bayley however opened the Hussars account. Score:—

Cavalry .... 4 Goals.
Hussars .... 1 Goal.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—After some play in midfield the Hussars made away with the ball but were quickly sent back and a return attack following Colonel Taylor saved well. The ball was now found at the other end and a fine drive by Colonel Taylor was saved by Faunce at the goal mouth. The ball at mid-ground; then the Hussars made another attempt but a wide was the result. No score in this chukker.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Starting play on the Cavalry ground the besieged broke away, but good defence would not give an opening. The spheroid was then found at the other end, but the soft ground was in the way of straight shooting. Henderson now took up the ball, but Hamilton-Grace cleared a dangerous missile, then Chayton by a back handed stroke sent it on again but missed the posts by a few inches. The Hussars were pressing the rest of this bout. No score in this chucker.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—Starting again on the Cavalry half of ground after a repulse Hind by a back handed stroke scored the Hussars second and last goal. From the throw in the Cavalry pressed but found strong resistance. Popham sent a beautiful long shot, but it missed the posts. Then the Hussars tried to get away but were driven back and just as full time was being piped the Cavalry were at the Hussars' goal mouth. Scores:—

Cavalry .... 4 Goals.
Hussars .... 2 Goals.

TEAMS:—

Hussars.—Major Bayley, Mr. Hind, Captain Hamilton-Grace and Colonel Taylor (back).
Cavalry—Major Henderson, Mr. Chayton, Captain Popham and Major Faunce (back).
Umpires.—Major Martin and Captain Ritson.

POONA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Governor's Words of Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The annual sports of the Poona Athletic Association took place last evening on the Parade Ground of the Poona Volunteers, there being a large gathering of the various schools who had taken part in the several competitions and a good number of ladies and gentlemen who throughout the afternoon followed the items on the programmes with a keen interest. A heavy shower of rain which fell in the early part of the afternoon did not dampen the ardour of the competitors who spiritedly went into the several contests. The shower rendered the afternoon cool and pleasant and the hard working Hony. Secretary Mr. Dudley with his able Committee left no stone unturned in providing accommodation as could be found on such an occasion. To Mr. Dudley, the working Committee and others who had worked heart and soul and pioneered last evening's show without the slightest details being neglected are due the best thanks and they may well be proud at the enormous success of their endeavours. Last but not least should those he commended who had liberally contributed to make the finals what they were and afford those interested in the Association an opportunity of spending a splendid afternoon during which the band of the Poona Volunteer played.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke on his arrival was met by the Honorary Secretary and members of the Committee and manifested the greatest interest in the several items.

After His Excellency had distributed the prizes the Hon'ble Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, thanked His Excellency for coming to distribute the prizes on behalf of the Athletic Association. He also thanked the Poona public who had liberally contributed towards the expenses of the day and thus enabled the giving away of prizes and arranging the sports in a satisfactory manner. It was not a very agreeable duty for a Director of Public Instruction to take the hat around for subscriptions, but he was glad the appeal was responded to liberally.

His Excellency, in reply, said he thanked the Association for giving him the opportunity of attending the prize distribution and sports. The sports, in addition to its physical advantages, taught the boys to sacrifice their individual interests to the good of the body; thirdly, they brought together different races and created a feeling of co-operation and good understanding. His Excellency recalled with joy his old school days when he took part in sports. His Excellency next congratulated the prize winners on their success and addressed them that they should not neglect or let sport come in the way of their studies. The British had introduced new manly games of sport and the manner in which the boys of the various schools cheered the winners clearly indicated that they had caught the right spirit. Concluding, His Excellency said he trusted that next year, God sparing, he would come and again distribute the prizes.

Mr. Dudley, the Honorary Secretary called for three cheers for His Excellency and the proceedings terminated.

GOLF AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

THE golf week opened here to-day in fine weather, the competitions being the Nasik and Bombay Gymkhana Cups, for both of which good entries were received. The scores returned were not particularly brilliant. In the Nasik Cup Montgomery and Roberts tie with nett scores of 90. Roberts, whose handicap is three, played a very indifferent game in the first nine holes taking 52 strokes, and only doing one hole in less than 5, but on the return journey he considerably improved, coming home in 41 strokes. Montgomery, who has a handicap of 9, completed the round in 99, and will have to play Roberts again for the Cup. Arnot was third with a nett score of 91. Of the scratch players only Scott and England returned any score, both doing a 92. Gittins was playing a very fine game, going out in 45. Coming home he came to grief at the seventeenth hole and made no return.

The mofussil members, who played in the Bombay Cup, returned some far better cards than the Bombay members, Captain Nicholls from Deolali winning the Cup by one stroke from Major Sharman, who has come from Quetta, with Mackenzie third. Captain Nicholls, whose handicap is 12, completed the round in 97, while Major Sharman, with a handicap of 7, played a steady game, going out in 47 and returning in 46. He took seven strokes to the last hole which just lost him the Cup. In the afternoon the first round in the foursomes was played and some keen games resulted. Kleinjung and Orr beat Thubron and Mackenzie after a struggle by one hole, while Roberts and Owen beat the same pair by 5 up and 4 to play. The following were the results:—

Montgomery and Lowndes beat Nicholson and Ward.
Barron and Macdougal beat Gittins and Beadal.
Orr and Kleinjung beat Thubron and Mackay.
Roberts and Owen beat Millett and Dodgson.
Sharman and Greaves beat Coombs and Blair.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 14.

The first competition to-day was for the Public Works Department Cup, the best eight scores under handicap qualifying to play for the Captain's Cup.

It was a perfect morning for golf, the strong breeze having entirely died away. No one returned a very good scratch score, but Nicholls, who yesterday won the Bombay Cup, again came in a winner with a nett score of 84 and in spite of having had his handicap cut two strokes after yesterday's win, Pooley with one stroke less being second. England returned the best scratch score having completed the eighteen holes in 98.

Montgomery and Roberts, who yesterday tied in the Nasik Cup, also played off this morning, when Montgomery won with a nett score of 89, Roberts' score being 92.

Nicholls, Pooley, Thubron, Lowndes, Lumsden, Montgomery, Ford and Sharman are the eight competitors who qualify in the Captain's Cup which will be played for by match play.

THE O. AND R. RAILWAY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Boxing Tournament opened last night under the patronage of Brigadier-General Bell and was productive of some excellent fighting. Paddy Gill, the professional, defeated Private Jones, of the King's Own Regiment, in a special six-round contest. The most interesting display of the evening was the six-round contest between Gunner Counel, 20th Battery, R. F. A., and Private McEvan, of the Cameronians, in which the former gained the verdict.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Lombardia," Sept. 15.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian mail steamer "Lombardia" sailing from Bombay for Genova this morning. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 9 a.m. sharp (Standard Time) to-day, for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the port. Deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfection Station at 7 a.m., sharp, with their luggage and kit for the medical inspection:—

Major R. M. Barnes.
Rev. Father Clodoald.
Rev. G. Clark.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Degrossi.
Mr. Dass
Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Emmert and infant
Miss L. F. Glenn
Mrs. Gartner and 2 children
Mr. S. Harms.
Mr M. H. Hossepoff
Mr. and Mrs C. H. Javeri.
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Keess
Rev. F. Laval
Miss. H. MacLaren
Mr. R. K. Menon and friend
Mrs. N. G. Naginawala
Mr. Preyer
Mrs. Polacek
Mr. and Mrs S. M. Shah
Miss. F. Wright
Mr. Zaccaria Grammi.

MOTORING NOTES.

The Latest Thing in F.I.A.T.S.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S PARDAH CAR.

WE have been privileged through the courtesy of Mr. A. Turner Laing to have a sight of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's motor car. The only ruling lady in India has selected for her personal use the latest thing in "F.I.A.T.S."—two cars in one—and without labouring the matter we have little hesitation in saying that it is far and away the most handsome, at the same time most perfect, zenana car it has been our good fortune to view. The car left Bombay on Thursday last for Bhopal, and we feel quite sure that the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld., will be congratulated by Her Highness on the successful manner in which they have executed her commands.

NEW SELF-STARTER.

A special feature of this new type of F.I.A.T. is the patent self-starter which, unlike many devices, placed before the public in the past, is not cumbersome and does not require special attachments. The new Sims-Bosh self-starter, which is fitted to the car, is a combination of magneto and battery and can be actuated from the driver's seat by means of switches.

TWO CARS IN ONE.

This particular 28-35 h.p. "F.I.A.T." is of the Limousine type, but is so arranged that the top and extension can be removed in a few moments and the car turned into a smart touring tonneau, with cape, cart-hood, wind screen, etc., a perfect metamorphosis. The Limousine is fitted with elegant brass handles which facilitate the work of transformation and when the covered top is removed by the unbolting of half a dozen screws, a new padded rim is fixed and the change is such that no one could conceive how quickly one type of car can give place to another. The body has been built throughout by the far-famed firm of Mathorn and Sons, Coachbuilders to H. M. King Edward VII, and throughout is a fine sample of their first class painting, upholstering and general artistic finish. The car is painted a light cream with gold lines, instead of gilt leaf, which so easily tarnishes in the variable climatic conditions of this country, and is lined with a delicate dove grey shade of high class French cloth, with silk laces to match. The seats are fitted with springs and padded with horse hair and silk lace arm-holders, hat cords, pockets, etc.; are fitted to the interior which has all the usual fittings including a pretty electric light in the roof, also electric fan, speaking tube, etc. A feature of this car are the old gold blinds made of a texture which make the inmates completely invisible while allowing the occupants of the car a good view of the exterior—a matter of paramount importance in a car for a pardah princess such as is Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. Throughout the inside the fittings are close silver plated, while all the outer fittings, including Bleriot head-lights speedometer, clock, etc., are all bright brass. The seating accommodation is for seven persons, of whom five can be seated inside and two in front, including the driver. Altogether this 28-35 h.-p. is the latest thing in F.I.A.T.S., and as an ideal Zennana car will take, a lot of eclipsing, indeed it will not be surprising if other ruling chiefs who see this fine car-book orders for their zennanas with the Bombay Motor Car Co., Limited.

MOTORS AND THE ARMY.

Unfortunately the writer was not present when the new Commander-in-Chief of India arrived or we might have been able to give some account of the cars which were sent to drive His Excellency from the bunder head. Lord Kitchener, the new Field Marshal, was a great believer in the motor-car as an auxiliary to the army, and at the great Rawalpindi and other manœuvres, His Excellency utilized motor cars extensively, and he has personally used a well-known make of car during the greater portion of his command of the Forces in India. There is little doubt with recent history in the matter of army transport by motor cars in England, that his successor will be equally well disposed towards automobiles for despatch and other work in connection with the army in the field.

MOTOR TRACTION VS. LABOUR CARTS.

Bombay is the City of bullock-cart traffic and incidentally of congestion, vociferation and consequent delay. We have had several propositions before us from time to time for traction of cotton bales and other heavy loads, including the Renard tram, and now, as will be seen from an advertisement columns, we have a new and interesting idea in relation to the "Yorkshire" Patent Steam Wagon which it is said will revolutionise the existing ancient and inefficient, not to mention, costly system of transport by animal locomotion. We believe that the local agents of this, particular wagons have invited a large number of persons interested in the question of local transport to test this vehicle under normal working conditions as soon as the consignment arrives, and we shall await with considerable interest the advent of this latest form of traction in "Urbs Primis in Indis."

MOTOR TAXIS FOR INDIA.

We published last week a couple of illustrations, showing our present means of locomotion by the medium of the hack victoria gharry and the proposed more up-to-date and convenient form of getting about motor. In the one case we are obliged to pay 6 annas a mile for the privilege—we had almost said pleasure—of being bumped about in a more or less filthy and jolty victoria to which a Rosonette in varying stages of decrepitude generally is hitched. Of course, we will admit that there are some passable hack gharries, but they are the exception even since the fares have been unreasonably raised. Against this we are offered at only 8 annas a mile a smart London taxi-cab comfortable to luxury, easy runing and speedy. Time is money—for 2 annas more per mile than we now pay for an execrable service, we will be able to command a taxi and move about more expeditiously with a maximum of comfort which is now denied us. We had the pleasure of a run with four persons inside and one outside in the taxi cab which was illustrated and found it delightfully smooth-running, an excellent hill climber—up and down Malabar and Cumballa Hills—and most usefully upholstered. The drive was a real pleasure and it seems almost too good to believe that we may soon be able to whistle for a taxi as we do now for ticca. The same type of Taxi as it is proposed to run here, namely the two-cylinder Napier, painted chocolate with yellow wheels, has run with phenomenal success in London, where there is a regular fleet of them in commission as we see from the picture received recently from Mr. S. F. Edge of Napier's, Limited. Government sanction is awaited in regard to the Napier taxi. Whether Baron Bayens who had sanction some months ago to place 100 taxis in our streets, but was refused a monopoly, intends carrying out his original intention is problematical. At all events we see no indications of a big garage for housing this great number of cars being erected, and so feel safe in predicting that the threat to flood us with taxis on October 1st of this year of grace will not be carried out. Meantime let us have what is here and ready to run and if there is any patriotism about us let us encourage an All-British car of approved and lasting qualities, such as is the "Napier."

M. M.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the question of providing chawls for the poor displaced by the Nowroji Hill scheme. The Chairman said that some difference had arisen as to where the chawls should be built. The matter was referred to the Improvements Committee.

The Board then considered the style of architecture to be adopted in their new thoroughfares.

The notes of the members were read. Mr. Hatch in his note said that the Board's Consulting Architect should be called in for consultation when the first plans of elevation for buildings on the new thoroughfares were considered, and that they should lay down general lines.

Mr. Wacha in his minute said that their primary object was to improve the city. This the Board seemed to forget. He thought the less they had of architecture the better.

In the discussion that ensued the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said that many questions of a practical character had not yet been gone into, and he thought this should be considered in detail. He accordingly moved that the whole question be referred to the Plans Committee for consideration and report in consultation with the Government Architect.

The proposition was agreed to.

BY THE WAY.

THE AVIATOR'S MOTTO.

A French illustrated paper publishes the portraits of all the leading aviators, together with their specially contributed "sentiments" on things in general and aeronautical affairs in particular. Some of them express themselves with great eloquence, but in the case of Mr. Orville Wright, brevity is the soul of wit. "The only bird which talks," he writes, "is the parrot, and the parrot is also the only bird which cannot fly." It might be hard for an aviator to hit upon a more effective maxim.

OUR EARLIEST FLIER.

In Geoffrey of Monmouth's more or less legendary British History, written in the early part of the twelfth century, King Blaudud of Britain, whom Geoffrey makes contemporary with the Prophet Elijah (ninth country B. C.) figures as one of the earliest aviators on record. Indeed, it was owing to his zeal in this direction that King Blaudud met with his untimely end. "This Prince," says Geoffrey, "was a very ingenious man, and taught necromancy in his kingdom, nor did he leave off pursuing his magical operations till he attempted to fly to the upper region of the air with wings which he had prepared, and fell down upon the temple of Apollo in the city of Trinovantum (London), where he was dashed to pieces."

DR. BELLAMY AND MARTIN ROUTH.

The late Dr. Bellamy must have been the sole surviving friend of Martin Routh, the famous centenarian President of Magdalen, whose patriarchal age he almost attained. Dr. Routh, who had met Dr. Johnson, and was indirectly a link with the Stuarts, had a mine of anecdotes about the immemorial past. He had seen undergraduates hanged for highway robbery on the gallows which ornamented the corner of Long Wall, near Holywell. When Dr. Bellamy resigned last month there had been only three presidents of St. John's in 114 years. He had succeeded Dr. Wynter, a great horseman, who, when he went for his daily ride, suggested to the grandfathers of present undergraduates a painful pun about "St. John's head on a charger."

THE FIRST LONDON SQUARE LIGHTED WITH GAS.

Finsbury square, where a fresh "lung" is being acquired for Londoners, was laid out by the younger Danes about 1777. A few years later Mrs. Burney told Dr. Johnson that she "could not live there," because of the proximity to Bedlam. The ungallant lexicographer retorted: "Nay, madam, I think a very moral use may be made of these new buildings; I would have those with heated imaginations live there, and take warning." Which looks like a nasty knock for lady novelists. Finsbury-square was the first public place lighted with gas, though some experimental lamps had previously been displayed in front of Carlton House.

THE TOMB OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Ever since Rossetti discovered in the "penny-box" of a second-hand bookseller a copy of Edward Fitzgerald's wonderful rendering of the "Rubayat" of Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet, has had a steadily increasing number of English admirers. Among these is Major Sykes, Consul-General in Khorasan, who, in the September number of "Travel and Exploration," describes a pilgrimage which he made to the tomb of Omar in Nishapur. Persia has moved slowly during the eight centuries that have elapsed since that tomb was made, and Major Sykes tells of scenes very similar to those from which Omar drew his analogies.

IN TOUCH WITH THE PAST.

"Riding through the suburbs of the present town," the Major says, "we passed a potter's shop, and, like the poet, stopped 'To watch a Potter thumping his wet Clay,' and, while watching, we felt a thrill that already we were in touch with Omar; and the feeling was intensified as we passed a group of merchants picnicking . . . along the strip of Herbage strown that just divides the desert from the town.'"

IN A GARDEN OF ROSES.

Major Sykes was shown the tomb near a shrine that stood in a garden of roses. "The bones of Omar Khayyam, who, as a Sunni, is held in disfavour by the fanatical in Persia, do not," he says, "rest inside the chamber, but, turning to the eastern wing an uninscribed plastered tomb was shown us, and here Omar Khayyam is buried. One advantage at least is preserved to the poet which is that, as he foretold, the trees shed their blossoms on him twice a year, in other words, the blossoms of the fruit trees in the garden are carried to his grave." As Major Sykes turned to leave the garden, a 'bulbul,' or nightingale, burst forth into joyous song from a bush of red roses as Omar wrote:

> The Nightingale cries to the Rose,
> That sallow cheek of hers to incarnadine.

A FAMOUS LECTURER.

There are not many lecturers now living in England who can look back upon a period of popularity so remarkable as that enjoyed by the Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Stockwell, who is retiring from the pulpit after a ministry of 53 years. Very early in his career Mr. Mursell, pioneering a movement that has since deloped amazingly, ran a series of Sunday afternoon addresses to working men in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. They drew immense audiences, were concerned with every prominent subject of the day in the fifties and sixties of last century, and in the form of penny pamphlets reached hosts of readers in Northern England. Since those days Mr. Mursell has lectured in every corner of Great Britain, as well as across the Atlantic, and he can claim to be almost the last survivor of an age of famous lecturers.

THE SAFEST PLACE ON EARTH.

A British railway train is still, the "Railway Magazine" points out, the safest place on earth, as only one passenger in seventy millions is killed, and one in every 2,300,000 injured. This deduction is based upon a careful survey of the Board of Trade report on railway accidents during the year 1907. Last year the number of fires in trains amounted to 170, but it should be explained that many of these were of the most trifling description. It a significant fact that of the number of fires reported, not a solitary one occurred either directly or indirectly through a lightning flash. It would appear that for some reason, railway trains are practically immune from the disastrous effects which usually mark the track of a violent thunderstorm.

LIGHTNING AND TRAINS.

What is the explanation of this fact? In reply we are told first that the telegraph poles alongside the railway provide a measure of protection to passing trains. These poles are usually spaced three chains or sixty-six yards apart and on each pole is stapled a thick galvanised iron wire, projecting about six inches above the pole roof and terminating five or six feet below ground. This earth wire, as it is technically known, tends primarily to prevent conduction between contiguous wires, but there can be no doubt that it also serves as a lightning conductor and that too in a very efficient manner.

ANOTHER SYSTEM OF DEFENCE.

Further, it is contended that the pieces of iron-work scattered over the roof of a train constitute a conductor, or act as a safeguard against the injurious effects of atmospheric electricity. They fulfil the function of a metal screen or cage, and it has long been known in scientific circles that a complete metallic enclosure will protect a railway train as effectually as a powder magazine. Sir Oliver Lodge has declared that "a wire netting all over a house, a good earth connection to it at several points, and all over the roof a plentiful supply of barbed wire, which serves so abominably well for fences, and you have an admirable system of defence against lightning." The similarity between the roof of a railway carriage and the conductor system described is evident.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REMODELLED DRESSES.

Trimmings are shown in such variety that they demand considerable attention, writes our lady correspondent in London. Always in passing from one season to another there are dresses in our wardrobes which require a little freshening—a slight manipulation to bring them up to the standard of the new modes; and for this purpose trimmings are more in use this season than they have been for a long time. Even a coat and skirt may be remodelled by adding stitched bands and decorative touches in the way of braided straps or elaborate soutache work on material where joint have been made for enlargements or reductions. The new skirts, to be exact, must measure three and a half yards fully round the hem, and the coat must be long and flat. The effect of flatness is got by means of broad panels, and the addition of panels to a coat which formerly did not have them is not impossible, though it is difficult. Little frocks, of which the skirts are too narrow may be widened by means of the panier. An artistic eye is necessary to decide just where and how the panier is to be introduced, for, as in the case of the length of a coat, a panier when not properly suited to the wearer is most unbecoming. The long scarf-like draperies used on some of the newest dresses are most effective but there are other figures for which the short and fully bunched additions to a dress are much more to be commended. Bands of passementerie, embroidery, or bead-work may outline either panier or panels, hiding joins and so on. Indeed, some of the newest dresses are so much trimmed with these bands that their square lines suggest nothing more than frames. For example, a skirt of some light material may have a panier, open at one side and outlined back and front, over the shoulders and round hem.

NEW SILK FABRIC.

Stoles, boleros, and such decorations of bead or bugle work will be much worn. One of the newest closely fitting dresses is a clinging satin, worn under a whole dress of fine bead work, ending in deep fringes. The latest material for day dresses is "Arab," a thick silk shown in a variety of new shades of cream, brown etc. The evening dress of the moment is, so far, made of "Salome," a silky fabric in lovely shades, just a trifle thicker than the tissues we have been wearing of late. Either for evening frocks or for dresses for day wear these soft and lightly draped materials lend themselves for alteration. The fichu style of dress is accentuated, for the fichus of the season cross above the waist, are draped scarflike round the form, and tied in a large knot behind, to fall and form a slight train. Dresses of chiffon or gauze are trimmed with bands of cloth heavily embroidered in silk, and even a mixture of two colours of linen is one of the fancies of the day. Such a mixture as amethyst and white or pale blue linen commends itself to some wearers, and another good arrangement is a plain and a striped material tastefully mixed.

HATS.

The small hat is as much worn now as the large one; one of the latest Parisian novelties being a large toque of velvet, either black or coloured, bordered with ostrich feathers. The feathers should fall over the left shoulder, where they are caught to form a slight warp. Toques of tulle of the lightest and most filmy variety are very much liked, and will find patrons during the early autumn. They are so perishable that the slightest moisture takes from their appearance. The small hat a high-crowned, and a favourite trimming is a mass of ribbon or velvet loops, standing very high. Feathers are imitated in ribbon, and though this is by no means a new fashion, for it was introduced in early spring, it is one which has been considerably developed, and many people prefer ribbon trimmings to real feathers. Colour effects and the dainty touch often added by a feather can be cleverly obtained with the ribbons.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswad, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	17
Total	1	1	86
This day last year	2	3	84
Do. 1907	0	0	91

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
August 14th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	87	13	1
B	260	154	9
C	111	30	2
D	130	33	1
E	207	24	0
F	117	4	0
G	82	6	0
Total to date	994	264	13
Total rats killed			1,258

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six-and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DAINTY PERFUMES.

A good perfume not only must have a pleasing odour but the fragrance must be lasting. Our Perfumes are the result of years of special efforts in the blending of the flower odours and the art of conserving their fragrances. Every Perfume we offer has a reputation for sweetness and lastingness of odour.

KAMINIA PERFUMES are highly concentrated extract of flowers without addition of a single drop of alcohol or spirit. Only a drop applied by means of the glass rod attached to the stopper of every bottle is quite sufficient for perfuming the handkerchief.

KAMINIA (REGD.) is a perfume of rare delicacy, presenting perfectly the dainty fragrance of the famous Kewra, the truest and most charming perfume known. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

KAMINIA
REGD
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KAMINIA
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BOMBAY.

GUL-SHAN (REGD.) has been voted by perfume experts to be the fullest and most perfect of all rose odours. Possesses the particularly alluring fragrance of the white and red roses. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

KAMINIA BOUQUET is the richest, truest and most concentrated violet odour yet produced. If you prefer violet above all other odours, you certainly will be captivated with this choicest of all violet perfume. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

DIL-BAHAR (Regd.)—The finest perfume of various kind of Jasmin flowers. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

SPRING-JEWEL (Regd.)—The choicest extract of Champaca flowers rowing in the spring. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

Sold by **TOMSON & CO, CHEMISTS,**
Opposite Kalbadevi Post, BOMBAY.

N. B.—The above perfumes being highly concentrated, the fine odour developes twenty to thirty minutes later after its application.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY

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WRIST WATCHES
ARE THE BEST.

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Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 20-0
Fine Silver Case ... ... „ 25-0
THE SOWAR.
Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 25-0
Sterling Silver Case ... „ 30-0
THE REGULAR QUALITY.
Nickel Silver Case... ... Rs. 28-8
Sterling Silver Case ... „ 34-8
EACH WATCH COMPLETE WITH WRISTLET.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
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WARNING.

We take this opportunity of calling your attention to
INFERIOR IMITATIONS
OF
EUQUININE,

sometimes offered for sale. We had an opportunity of examining a preparation styled Chinin aethylcarbonicum (Quinine Ethlcarbonate); it was bad in color, bitter tasting and impure, containing amongst other ingredients, magnesia. We must most emphatically warn you against such spurious imitations. Apart from the fact that we should fully defend our patent and trade mark rights, the seller of such worthless products is injuring the patient and may also unpleasantly affect the reputation of the doctor who has prescribed the medicament.

EUQUININE
Stocked with all Chemists.
Sole Agents:—
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NO | People are DECEIVED | DOUBT
by worthless preparations.
TRY Dr. Dastoor's **RUBINE,**
a GUARANTEED CURE for
DIABETES.
It promptly improves health, and reduces Sugar by half in two weeks.
Price Rs. 5.
NO | It is a GRAND TONIC. | OPIUM
Dastoor Specific Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club" Fort, Bombay.

A Sore Throat.

The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm, and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold, a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chest-colds; requires but little hand-rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control. In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

POSTPONMENT NOTICE.

Owing to the Presidency Match coming off TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., the sale of furniture, etc., by order of the Receiver, R. D. Sethna, Esqr., in Suit No. 786 of 1909 (Laljee Thakersey and Co., vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others), is POSTPONED and will take place on MONDAY, the 20th inst.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, next to the Pabani Villa of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim in Mr. Karaka's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood and mahogany, plain and carved dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Devji Canji and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, and dumbwaiter, marble-topped pier and round tables, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, carved pier tables and partition screen, new designed cabinets, wall brackets and corner cabinets, large size oil paintings, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, harmonium, revolving top office table with master key, book cases, lady's writing table, iron and teak single and double bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, cheval glass, single and double mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, fancy table ornaments, and flower cases, boy's bicycle and baba ghary, windproof lamps, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, large size musical box, gas chandeliers, Persian carpets, motor car in working order, etc., the property of Mrs. H. A. Wadia and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th Inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Gymkhana Chambers, opposite Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood, dining-room, drawing room and bedroom furniture by Robert, Ahmed, Devji and others, glassware, crockeryware by Treacher, windproof lamps, door curtains, etc., the property of A. Pincent, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Properties, at Palla Gully, Khadak.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 437 of 1909.
The Firm of Versanji Tricumji & Co. ......Plaintiffs,
vs.
Esmailbhai Shivji and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions and by order of Messrs. R. D Sethna, Fazalbhai Merally Chinai, and Mathuras Goculdas, the Receivers, appointed by the order of this Honourable Court, in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the date and at the time and place, mentioned below, the following very valuable landed properties:—

On FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1909, at 4 P. M (S. T.) on the premises.

Lot No. 1.

PARTICULARS.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or Fazendari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Chinch Bunder, Second Row, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 3009, and Street Nos. 320 and 322, and contains by admeasurement four hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder, Second Row, on or towards the west by the property of Thaverbhoy Moolani, partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by a house of Huroobhoy and partly by a Lane, called Bengalpoora Cross Lane, on or towards the north by the house of Khoja Moorji Jivraj, and on or towards the south by a passage and house of Khoja Soomji Visram and house of Aboo Suttar Hajee Taiub and the said Bengalpoora Cross Lane.

Lot No. II. Plot I.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendarce ground (Fazendar whereof is Jehangir Bejonji), with the message, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the western side of Chinch Bunder, Second Row, or otherwise called Samuel Street, formerly in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and now in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 18 and now under Nos. 324-326 and Ward No. 3,010, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder, Second Row, or otherwise called Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by a sweeper's passage, and partly by the property formerly of Thaver Moola, and now of Ebrahimbhoy Hassam, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Gangabai, widow of Noora Datteo and now of Mirzaally Khan Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the property, formerly of Thaver Moola, and now of Ebrahimbhoy Hassam.

Lot No. II Plot II.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Samuel Street, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B Ward, No. 3011, and Street No. 328-330, containing by admeasurement 150 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Samuel Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hajee Ellias Ally, and on the south by the house of Moolji Jivraj.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, for the Receivers at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the above properties will be received by R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, at his office in High Court, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Baptist Church, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Church premises at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 4 30 p. m. (S. T.), teakwood substantial benches made in G. I. P. workshop, large pulpit, and platform, coir matting about 3,000 sq. feet, almiras, tables, chairs, gas fittings, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1909.

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MEN'S AND BOYS'
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AND
BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
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WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE!
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

BOOK AND BOOKMEN.

Joubert seems to be one of those writers who although never widely popular, yet appeal very warmly to a limited number of people in each generation, so that although his work is never allowed to die out editions only follow each other at long intervals. The issue, accordingly, of the "Pensees" by Messrs. Perrin, edited by M. Paul Raynal, will probably serve for the next ten or twelve years. That admirable biographical sketch which hitherto, for reasons of space, has accompanied the "Correspondence" rather than the "Pensees" might well be transferred to the latter. It reveals a less stately and academic person than Arnold's essay does. Indeed there was just a touch of FitzGeraldism in Joubert's character. Like FitzGerald, he united in a singular way genius and scholarship with a touch of eccentricity and the spirit of the recluse. Although he had genuine and valuable friendships, yet he was more at home among books than among men, and one pictures him in his library close under the roof of his house, among his volumes so whimsically selected, from which every chapter that did not please him had been ruthlessly torn out.

JOUBERT'S METHODS.

He was urged to the "pensee" form of composition probably by a temperament to which it was more congenial to polish and repolish a sentence than to write page after page. Perhaps no writer had a more sensitive perception of word values or a greater delight in writing and rewriting a thought until it was radiant as a diamond and without a rough edge. Some of his aphorisms express this pleasure. "The best literary periods," he says, have always been those in which authors have weighed and counted their words. " the natural in style!" he exclaims on another occasion, "It is art that must make it so; it must spin that thread of silk and put a gloss upon it." Again, "One who writes with facility is apt to think he has more talent than he really has. To write well there must be a natural facility and an acquired difficulty." "When one has produced a work there still remains something that is very difficult to do; that is to put upon the surface a varnish of facility, an air of pleasure which at once conceals from the reader and spares him all the pains taken by the author." "When a work bears marks of the file it is because it has not been polished enough; if it smells of the lamp it is because the vigil has been too short."

A PROLIFIC APHORIST.

The consequence of the practice of those principles is that, on a wider range of subjects than any other aphorist in the French language, Joubert has produced a host of sayings any one of which almost might serve as the text of a disquisition. That he did not aim merely at condensation and perfect clarity, but also at times at a graceful and vague suggestiveness, the two following utterances may show. "One would say that it was with thoughts as it is with our flowers. Those that are simple in respect of expression carry their seed with them; those that are double in respect of their richness and splendour charm the intellect but produce nothing." "The thoughts which come to us are worth more than those we find. They come to birth beneath our steps as we pass through life, like those springs which the foot, as it presses the ground, makes spurt up without our thinking about it."

MORE LIGHT ON DR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Aleyn Reade, it is announced, is to publish a series of volumes on obscure passages in the life of Dr. Johnson. There are many such obscure passages. Some occur in that period of his life that preceded the meeting with Boswell. The circumstances and duration of his stay at Oxford are obscure and the year 1745 is so blank that some have even speculated that so staunch a Jacobite may have been trailing a pike in the Northern "Rising." On his early struggle in London we shall probably never have much light but will have to remain content with Macaulay's conjecture that during that period he was tried "by the bittterest calamities. by the want of meat, of fire, and of clothes, by the importunity of creditors, by the insolence of booksellers, by the derison of fools, by the insincerity of patrons by that breach which is the bitterest of all food, by those stairs which are the most toilsome of all paths by that hope deferred which makes the heart sick." More over, even during his acquaintance with Johnson Boswell must have missed much which may have been collected by others. It is always a surprise to a reader of the great "Life" to find on examination how few the occasions were when Johnson and Boswell met and how short the meetings were. During his absence he had assistants taking notes for him which he edited and inserted. Unpublished notes by others may be lying "perdu." Finally, although Boswell refused to make a cut of his tiger, he may have omitted incidents that added no dignity to his hero. Here, for example, are two anecdotes relating to his visit to Aberdeen and still floating in the atmosphere of that city, which, if true, must have been known to Boswell an yet do not appear in his pages. At dinner one night the hostess said, "Dr. Johnson, let me send you a little hotch-potch" "No, madam," Johnson rejoined explosively; "hotch-potch is a food for hogs." Whereupon the lady quietly repeated, "Do let me send you some, Dr. Johnson." On another occasion he had to pass between a workman and the wall, which he was "harling"—"harling" being a process by which a solution of whitewash, lime, and gravel is violently discharged at a wall. "I hope, my good man," said Johnson, no doubt pompously enough, "I am not in your way." "Na [illegible]" answered the man, "I juse hope you be na [illegible]our ain way." Those ancedotes are accepted [illegible] as veracious, although one feels that the first [illegible] have been easy to invent, and that the case [illegible] second, one who had been told that a man [illegible]hysique like his was fitter for a porter's knot [illegible]erary work, who had thrashed Osbourne the [illegible]r, and who had laid up a stout oaken cudgel [illegible] shoulders of Ossian Macpherson, would even [illegible] age of 64 have given the workman a demon[illegible]tion in fisticuffs.

SERVANTS' MASQUERADE.

The allusion the other day to the "Servants' Gallery" and the riot of the servants at the first productions of "High Life Below Stairs." would set in motion a series of pleasant associations in the minds of all who have dipped even slightly into the eghteenth-century drama. The starting point is an essay of Sir Richard Steele's. In that essay—number 88 in the "Spectator"—the writer in a manner exquisitely Steelesque deals with the habits of the men servants of his day, their unscrupulousness and their odd custom in their private gatherings of assuming their masters' names and titles and aping their manners. The theme tickled Steele, and he returned to it in the first act of "The Conscious Lovers." Even after that he could not banish the subject from his mind, and set about to write a play in which he might develop its dramatic possibilities at length. He did not finish it. Indeed, the fragment of it which he wrote, and to which Nichols when, in 1809, he published it gave the title of "The Gentleman," is too short for anyone to play "the part of Cuvier" to it and from the single bone reconstruct the whole organism. This is to be regretted, for the piece was beginning to develop Steele's witty sparkle, there were possibilities of comic "business" in the servants' masquerade, and the maskers were talking excellently in character. What, however, Steele failed to do Townley did. He wrote "High Life Below Stairs." Jhonson noted it as a farce which, although one could read it without knowing one was reading anything, yet on the stage proved "really very diverting." It retains some of its dramatic life and is diverting still. From time to time it revisits the glimpses of the footlights, and the audience laughs when Kingston kisses Cloe. A successful play inevitably calls forth imitations, and in due time Garrick put upon the stage "High Life Above Stairs." In order to be a full companion play to its predecessor, this ought to have exhibited high life as seen through the eyes of a servant. It does not do so. It exhibits it as seen through the eyes of a country baronet brought up in the "religion of Numa" and with unsophisticated moral ideas. The action culminates in a good comic scene, and the whole is readable still, but that the baronet, who is a laughable character, should stand for virtue and should save the situation for morality makes the ending absurdly conventional. On the whole, however, Steele's essay has had a creditable dramatic posterity.

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525,105	4,375	543,328	6,657
558,819	4,937	558,980	5,624
577,736	4,374	565,138	4,454
537,627	6,971	551,247	4,219
529,449	4,886	503,183	4,056
561,282	5,450	530,289	5,720
562,184	5,288	501,481	5,387
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
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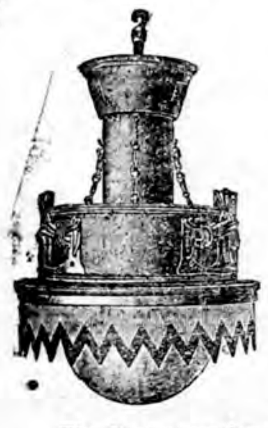

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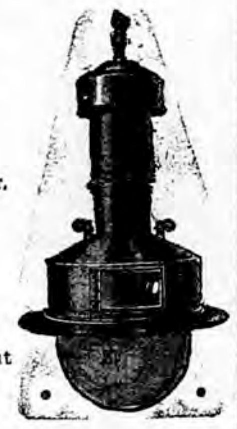

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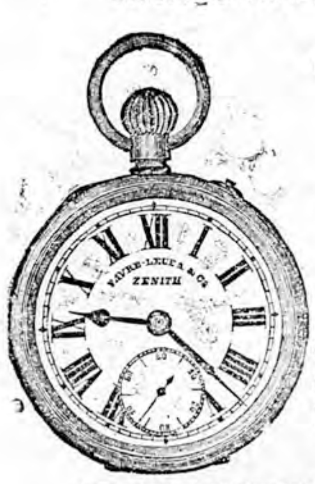

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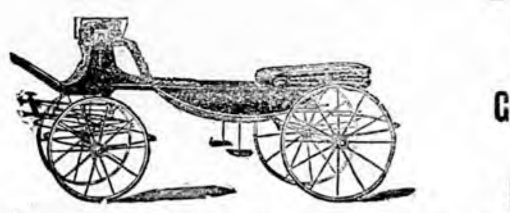

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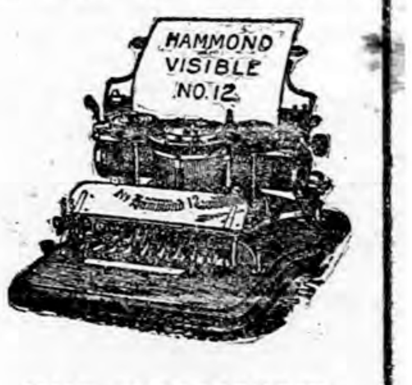
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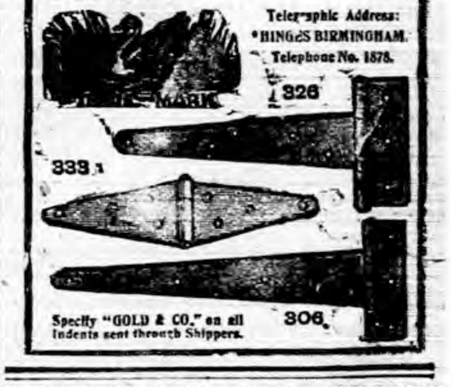

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